

JAPS AT SAGHALIEN.

CAPE NOTORO OCCUPIED.

Tokio, July 11.

The Japanese have now occupied Cape Notoro, the southernmost point in Saghalien.

(Reuter.)

Tokio, July 11.

The Japanese occupy Cape Notoro, south of Saghalien.

(Havas.)

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

ITINERARY OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Washington, July 11.

The plenipotentiaries will assemble in the Government Navy Yard at Portsmouth (N.H.), which is a cool and comfortable town. They will first meet at New York and proceed in two cruisers to Oyster Bay, to greet President Roosevelt, and thence by separate vessels to Portsmouth.

(Reuter.)

RUSSIAN UNREST.

MARTIAL LAW AT TIFLIS.

St. Petersburg, July 11.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Tiflis, indicating the gravity of the situation, but there is no news from that city.

(Reuter.)

PREFECT OF MOSCOW KILLED.

SHOT BY A PETITIONER.

Moscow, July 11.

Count Schuyaloff, prefect of this city, was assassinated by a revolver shot while he was receiving petitions. The murderer has been arrested.

(Reuter.)

Moscow, July 11.

The prefect, M. Schuyaloff has been shot dead with a revolver by a visitor, who has been arrested.

(Havas.)

THE MOROCCAN AGREEMENT.

FRENCH PAPERS SATISFIED.

Paris, July 11.

The French papers are satisfied with the agreement with regard to Morocco, as terminating the most serious crisis of the past 35 years, but they do not attempt to blink at the fact that France has made heavy concessions.

(Reuter.)

London, July 11.

House of Lords.—Lord Lansdowne announced that Great Britain will most certainly accept the proposal, which France will no doubt make, to join the Moroccan conference.

(Reuter.)

ELECTORAL REDISTRIBUTION

NOTICE OF MOTION IN HOUSE.

London, July 11.

Mr. Balfour gave notice of a motion to make a redistribution of constituencies on the basis of population. This redistribution will give England seventeen more members, of which five for London and six for the suburbs, Wales one more, Scotland four more, and Ireland twenty-two less.

(Reuter.)

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN WALES.

144 MEN ENTOMBED.

London, July 11.

There has been a colliery explosion, which has entombed 144 men, at Wattstown, Rhondda Valley. It is believed that all have perished.

(Reuter.)

NORWAY.

PRINCE CHARLES PROPOSED AS KING.

Christiania, July 11.

Prince Charles of Denmark has been proposed as King of Norway.

(Reuter.)

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM MUIR.

London, July 11.

Sir William Muir is dead.

(Reuter.)

Sir Wm. Muir, K.C.S.I., LL.D., D.C.L., Ph. D., son of Mr. William Muir, of Glasgow, was born in 1819. He was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow; entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1837; was Secretary to the Government of India in the foreign department; was appointed Provisional Member of the Governor General's Council in India in Dec. 1867, and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces in 1868; was invested with the order of the Star of India in 1867; appointed Financial Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in 1874; and retired in 1876; Member of the Council of India, 1876 to 1885. In 1885 he was appointed principal of the University of Edinburgh, in succession to the late Sir Alexander Grant, and remained such until 1902, when he retired. He was created an honorary D.C.L. of the University of Oxford in 1882, and Ph. D. of Bologna in 1888. His works are: "The Life of Mahomet and History of Islam, to the Era of the Hegira," 4 vols., Lond., 1858-61, third edit., 1 vol., 1894; "The Caliphate," 2nd edit., 1893; "The Koran, its Composition and teaching, and the Testimony it bears to the Holy Scriptures," 1878; "Extracts from the Koran, with English rendering," 180; "The Apology of Al-Kinly," 1881 and 1887; "The Early Caliphate and Rise of Islam," being the Rede Lecture for 1881, delivered before the University of Cambridge; "Sweet Est-Fruits," 1898, etc.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A Syrian was run over and killed by a Matarieh train yesterday.

THE BRINDISI MAIL will be distributed at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 9.30 p.m. to-day.

THE PLAGUE.—Yesterday's bulletin records a fresh case and a recovery at Dammanhour, and a recovery at Alexandria.

THE ZIZINTA THEATRE and ground surrounding it have been sold to the Société d'Entreprises Rurales for the sum of L.E. 88,000.

BEAU-RIVAGE HOTEL.—A small dance will be given at the Beau Rivage Hotel, Ramleh, on Saturday next, and promises to be a great success.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Khalifa district of Cairo during the night of Friday and at daylight on Saturday will be poisoned by the police.

SUEZ CANAL.—18 vessels passed through the Canal on the 8th and 9th inst., 12 of which were British, 2 French, 2 German, 2 Italian. The receipts for the two days were frs. 515,555.45, making the total for the 1st inst. frs. 2,641,724.34.

SALT AND SODA CO.—The sales of salt during June amounted to L.E. 20,546.472, as against L.E. 20,791.393 in June, 1904; the total sales for the half-year, January to June, 1905, being L.E. 128,896.544, while in the corresponding period of 1904 they were L.E. 131,929.225.

ICE PLANT FOR ALEXANDRIA.—We understand that an ice-making plant on a large scale has been ordered by Messrs. R. Aspdon & Co., the well-known Alexandrian ice manufacturers, from the British Engineering Co. of Egypt Ltd. The new plant is to be an addition to their already extensive installation in Alexandria.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.—The management of the Casino has engaged the services of three singers, two male and one female, from Milan for the summer season. The artistes will sing on the terrace of the Casino, to the accompaniment of the Bracale orchestra. Evidently, the Casino management are leaving no stone unturned to make the resort as attractive as possible.

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIER EN MARCHANDISES.—The committee of the Association des Courtiers en Marchandises informs us that Mr. Angelo O. Fiteni has been appointed secretary to the association in place of the late E. C. Manuk, who had held that post since its foundation. Mr. Fiteni is a man of wide business experience, having been in the employment of Messrs. Barker and Company for the last 23 years, and is eminently fitted to occupy the post to which he has been appointed.

NOTES FROM PORT SAID.

FRENCH FETE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Tuesday.

The usual preparations for the French fête of the 14th July are now well in hand and will be completed in good time. There will be a number of races of various kinds in an enclosure which has been prepared in front of the French Consulate, a gala performance at the Eldorado, and the usual illuminations and firework display at night in the harbour.

BRITISH WARSHIPS.

H.M.S. Lancaster left here this morning for a cruise and firing practice. She is to return at noon to-morrow. It is at present intended that both British vessels in harbour shall leave about the 20th of the month.

H.M.S. Albion, Ocean, Vengeance, and Centurion are due here about Sunday from China.

GOING ON LEAVE.

By the Messageries S.S. Senegal, leaving to-morrow, M. and Mme Perrihi are going to Marseilles. The former, who is port captain, is being replaced while on leave by M. Cendres, the senior harbour officer.

THE CONGAL.

The famous Congal, empty, desolate-looking, covered with dried sea-weed and rust, has been patched and towed away from the harbour proper to the back of the coal islands, there to remain for probably some time, as I understand hitches have again occurred in the arrangements between those interested as regards her ultimate disposal.

THE MONSOON.

The P. and O. mail steamer Britannia has arrived some hours late. She reports having experienced an extraordinarily heavy S.W. monsoon. Her funnels are quite white with salt and she appears to have had a bad voyage.

DEATH OF GRAND MUFTI.

FUNERAL AT CAIRO TO-DAY.

We deeply regret to announce the death, which took place at Seifer, Ramleh, at 5.15 p.m. yesterday, of Sheikh Mohamed Abdou, Grand Mufti of Egypt. The deceased, who succumbed to cancer of the liver, had been ailing for some considerable time past, but it was only within the past week that fears were entertained of a fatal issue. Indeed, it was Sheikh Mohamed Abdou's intention to have left a week or two ago on a voyage to Europe and Morocco. However, "Man proposes and God disposes," and the sheikh who has done so much, and seemed destined to do so much more, for the enlightenment of his co-religionists has passed away at the comparatively early age of 57 years. His death will be deeply mourned, not only by the Moslems in Egypt, and indeed throughout the East, but by a large number of friends and admirers or other faiths.

The deceased's body, which is to be interred at Cairo, was removed this morning from Mohamed Bey Rasim's house at Seifer station, where he died, and conveyed by tram-car to the Ramleh Railway terminus, where it arrived at 10 o'clock. On its arrival there the body was met by all the notables who were able to be present, among whom we noticed the Acting Regent, Hussein Pasha, Fahry, Riaz Pasha, Mazloum Pasha, Aziz Pasha, Izzet, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Ibrahim Pasha Neguib, Under-Secretary, Ministry of the Interior, Mr. Mansfield de C. Findlay, British Chargé d'Affaires, the President of the Court of Appeal and other judges of the various Courts, in their robes of office, the Sub-Governor, Abdul Halim Pasha Assem, Mahmoud Pasha Fahmy, Mr. Balli and many other members of the Municipality, the Cadi of Alexandria, and the Mufti Nabik el Ashraf, El Said Abdul Rahim el Dunderachi, Mohamed Shaker, Sheikh el Ulema, etc. Escorted by detachments of Cavalry, Infantry, Police, and Coastguardsmen, the pupils of the Orwa el Woska and Makarim el Akhlak Schools, and the Porters' Benevolent Society, the imposing procession started for Moharrem Bey station, where a special train, which had been placed at the disposal of the family by the Railway Administration, was in readiness to convey the body to Cairo.

This train left at 11 a.m. for Cairo, where it was due to arrive at 2 p.m. Among those who accompanied the mortal remains of the late Grand Mufti to the Capital were Mohamed Shaker, Sheikh el Ulema, and the other ulama of Alexandria, besides the family and relatives of the deceased, who had come down from Cairo to be present with him at the end. On their arrival at Cairo the remains will be taken to the Al Azhar Mosque for the usual ceremony, after which the interment will take place at El Megawreen Cemetery.

The late Sheikh Mohamed Abdou was born at Mehalat Nasr, Sheibrakhit district, Behera, in 1848, his father being Sheikh Abdou, a cultivator. He was educated at Al Azhar University and in the year 1295 A.H. received the fial certificate of the "Alimiah." He was appointed editor of the "Official Journal," and having been accused of being one of the mutineers of the revolution, was exiled and condemned in 1882. Going to Beyrouth, he there married the daughter of Sheikh Hamada. At Beyrouth he engaged in religious and theological studies, and was finally pardoned in 1892. Shortly after arriving in Egypt he became judge of the Court of First Instance at Benha and afterwards at Zagazig. He was then promoted to a judgeship in the Native Court of Appeal. In June, 1899, he was appointed Grand Mufti of Egypt by H.H. the Khedive in place of Sheikh Hassouna el Nawawi, and was a member of the Council of Administration of Al Azhar from 1894 until his retirement recently.

NILE BRIDGES.

We learn that no project for the construction of a bridge from Boulac to Ghezireh has as yet been decided upon, but the question is receiving full consideration at the hands of the officials of the Public Works Department, who recognise the great advantage to be derived by direct communication with Ghezireh by the continuation of Boulac road by means of a bridge. Soundings have been taken and various schemes have been examined, but no decision can be arrived at until the return of the many Government officials who are at present away on leave. We also learn that an offer for the supply of funds has been made by a local syndicate. We are unable to learn the terms upon which this offer was made, but the acceptance of it is, we understand, very doubtful.

Before any such scheme can be finally fixed upon we anticipate seeing the work of widening the Kasr el Nil Bridge started, and this will be a great advantage for its present width makes it altogether inadequate for the immense amount of traffic which passes over it. The work will, we understand, be commenced before the completion of the bridge at present in course of construction at Rodah, and therefore there will be no means of decreasing the traffic, which will of necessity become much more congested by the space which will be sacrificed to the work of widening. Would it not be better to delay the alteration of the Kasr el Nil Bridge until such time as there is another bridge to relieve the traffic to some extent?

CARLTON HOTEL.

Bulkeley, Ramleh.

Ten minutes from Alexandria. First-Class in every respect. Very moderate charges. Bulkeley is the fashionable English quarter. Visitors from Cairo night at El Gharbi Hotel. 3440-34-3005. G. AQUILINA, Proprietor.

THE COTTON WORM.

AN ARMY OF PICKERS.

The number of feddans of land under cotton cultivation in the Behera attacked by the cotton worm amounted on the 8th inst. to no less than 40,443. The largest infected area is in the markazes of Teh el Baroud and Kafr Dar, and the number of boys available in these markazes having been exhausted, reinforcements were drafted in from Sheibrakhit and Dammanhour. It having, however, been found that the total number of corvéables in the whole province was no longer sufficient to cope with the pest, the Ministry of the Interior authorised the importation of 800 boys from Gharbiéh, and within 24 hours of the reception of the order the whole number was despatched and placed at the disposal of the Moudir of Behera. It is hoped that the total number now engaged in Behera province, more than 50,273, will suffice to deal with the eggs as fast as they are laid and avert the possibility of serious damage.

RUSSIAN CRUISER AT SUEZ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez, Tuesday.

The Russian cruiser Rion arrived at 10.30 last night and entered the Canal at four o'clock this morning.

FIRE AT LUXOR STATION.

A telegram from our Kenah Correspondent states that a fire occurred yesterday at 2 p.m. in Luxor station, burning 450 sacks of tin and some railway fencing. The conflagration lasted two hours.

A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

The Berlin Correspondent of "Commercial Intelligence" writes:—

German interest in North African ports is about to receive further expression by the inauguration of a new steamship line connecting them with Hamburg. I understand that a Belgian shipping company will join the projected concern. Particular attention is to be paid in the first place to Egypt. There seems to be ground for assuming that the enterprise has resulted from the extraordinary German mission to Abyssinia.

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN.

At the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Credit Foncier Egyptian the ratification of the convention between the Daira Sanieh, Ltd., and this society was unanimously decided upon. The liquidation of the Daira Sanieh will take place on October 1, 1905.

A NEW EGYPTIAN COMPANY.

Egyptian Gold and Emerald Company, Limited.—Registered June 28th, by Worthington, Evans, Dauney and Co., 27, Nicholas Lane, E.C. Capital £300,000, in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire from the Sudan Finance Syndicate, Limited, certain mining rights or concessions over lands in Egypt; to adopt an agreement with the above named syndicate, E. W. Streeter and the Egyptian Gold and Gem Syndicate, Limited; and to carry on the business of miners, explorers, prospectors, winners and workers of and dealers in precious stones, company promoters, financiers, etc. The signatories are:—

W. T. Johns, 68, Palmerston House, E.C., secretary. 1
R. A. Fremantle, 9 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C., stockbroker. 200
Sir F. Frankland, Bart., 2, Queen's Gardens, Windsor (by his agent, F. H. King) 200
S. Lee, Langdale, Harrow, director of United African Explorations, Limited (by his agent, C. F. Palmer) 200
J. Pasfield, 68, Palmerston House, E.C., secretary. 1
F. T. Carter, 3a, Ramaden Road, Friern Barnet, accountant. 1
A. J. Pegg, 28, Park Crescent, Clapham, S.W., clerk. 1
H. H. Proekter, Fox Hill, Upper Norwood, registrar. 1
A. P. Mack, 68, Palmerston House, E.C., managing director of the Nile Valley Company, Limited. 1
Minimum cash subscription, £50,000. The directors may borrow up to the amount of the nominal capital without the sanction of a general meeting. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven. The first are: R. A. Fremantle, Sir F. Frankland, S. Lee, A. P. Mack and E. W. Streeter, F.R.G.S., M.A.I., of 15, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. Qualification, 200 shares. Remuneration (except managing director), £300 per annum (£50 extra for the chairman) and a share in the surplus profits after 10 per cent dividend is paid. The Egyptian Gold and Gem Syndicate, Limited, has the right to nominate one director, the first being the said E. W. Streeter. The said syndicate undertakes to pass a resolution changing its name as soon as practicable. Registered office, 68-74, Palmerston House, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Anglo-American Nile Steamer & HOTEL COMPANY.

RIVER TRANSPORT OF GOODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO
Three Sailings a-Week.
Agents at Alexandria:—
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LD.
1, 12, 205

CONSTANTINOPLE NOTES.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, July 4.

The newly-founded financial establishment, the Orient Bank, will open its branches in Cairo and Alexandria very shortly. Messrs. Frankoudi and Rodocanachi have been appointed managers of these branches, the first at Cairo and the other at Alexandria.

I hear that still another financial establishment is to be founded here, with the object of increasing the commercial relations between Egypt and Turkey. The amount of the capital will be 250,000 Turkish pounds, and its title will be "Société Financière pour le Commerce et l'Industrie." The statutes of the company have been sent to the Grand Vizir and the Ottoman Ministry of Commerce. The project is signed by Emir Zade, Khalil Bey, and M. Toghiani.

It is announced that a group of Hellenes, natives of Volo, have decided to create a Thessalian Steamship Company, with a regular service between Egypt, Constantinople, and the ports of the Black Sea. The object of this company is to facilitate the exportation of the products of Thessaly to Egypt and Turkey. It is announced also that negotiations have been opened for the purchase of three new steamers of 5,000 tons each, with a speed of from 15 to 17 knots.

THE MAKING OF THE SUDAN.

A little while ago a paragraph in "The African World" announced the fact that the Suakin Railway would be completed early next year. Subsequent advices show that the work of construction is being pushed ahead with commendable energy. The value of the line to the Sudan and its population cannot be over-estimated. It will carry goods from Khartoum to the sea in twenty-four hours, where six days are now required for transportation along the 1,500 miles of rail and river between the Sudan and the Egyptian ports. The advantages of the new arrangement are so manifest as hardly to need mention. It is safe to say that no single factor will contribute so largely to the development of the great territory won from the Mahdi. The Sudan is capable of great fruitfulness. Cotton and grain it should produce in abundance. But markets are essential. The Suakin Railway provides the shortest cut to the markets, which, without that or another railway, might, so far as the Sudan is concerned, as well be non-existent. ("African World.")

A PORT SAID NUISANCE.

A Port Said correspondent writes:—One wonders how long the suffering inhabitants of Port Said will put up with the incessant whistling from steamers and tugs. There is no reason for it, the signals are meaningless and not in conformity with the International Code; they are also misleading. The Germans are the worst offenders, but they cannot take a ship in or out of port without music. Once upon a time a steamer that whistled for her agent had to wait half-an-hour after the last performance, but that good rule has dropped into abeyance. In Australia, Japan, Hong Kong, etc., anybody can indulge in the luxury of waking the town up with the whistle, but he has to pay a heavy fine for his fun, and there is no reason why it should not be same at Port Said. Steamers also leave their mast-head and sidelights on when fast to the buoys in a most casual manner, so that it is impossible to tell if they are under weigh or not: this will lead to a serious accident some day.

SPORT AND PLAY.

A. S. C.

NOTICE TO OWNERS.

The committee have decided to consider the races for European horses, announced for next year, as sufficiently filled, and they will take place as published subject as below. In consequence, however, of these races not having received quite as much support as was hoped they will all be left open until the 1st October next and other subscriptions can be taken before that date. Existing subscriptions will hold good.

Unless 20 subscriptions are received for the Continental Stakes, the stakes will be reduced to L.E. 250, of which L.E. 30 to the 2nd and L.E. 20 to the 3rd horse. Subscription L.E. 5 and nomination L.E. 5 on 1st December 1905.

The stakes in Lord of Rosna Stakes, Centenary Handicap, and International Handicap will in any case remain as published.

The National Stakes for Arabs and E.C.B.'s, Class II, will also be left open till 1st October, 1905, and if by that date at least 10 subscriptions have not been received the stakes will be slightly altered, viz.: L.E. 100 to the 1st horse with a sweepstakes of L.E. 2 to go to 2nd horse. Subscriptions and nominations to remain as at present.

All the remaining big races for 1906 will take place as published.

A. S. PRESTON,
Hon. Secretary, A.S.C.

26232-1

ENGLISH PENSION, ITALIAN RIVIERA.

The best halfway house between Egypt and England is VIAREGGIO, near PISA.

Main line express stop. Fine woods, sea, sea bathing, mild climate, English Pension, Villa Shelley, French comfort, Electric Light, Modern sanitation, Penny refresh, close to sea and gardens.
1-10-11
Proprietors, ENGLISH LADIES.

ON THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

BY P. P. G.

VIII.

While I walked about the slopes N. of Ma'an and watched the trains steaming out with railway material, sleepers, rails, ballast, and so forth to carry on the line to the south, I suddenly noticed that it was growing strangely dark and that a brutally cold wind had sprung up. I next discovered that it was raining half a mile away and that the rain was moving rapidly in my direction. There was no sort of shelter anywhere near me: I was a good mile from the station, the nearest tents were a good half-mile away, and it struck me that a European rushing into a tent might cause considerable surprise and annoyance to its occupants. In this I was mistaken for there were several Italian workmen at Ma'an, and soldiers were quite familiar with the sight of Europeans, but had I thus sought refuge the chances were in favor of my getting into a tent where Turkish women were quartered and causing a panic among their spouses. One always does the wrong thing under such circumstances, and after my experience with the tinned meat I had no desire to tempt fortune any further.

The rain arrived while I was looking aimlessly about me, preceded by a violent gale that caught up all the dust in the desert for the rain which followed it to lay again. Then came the rain and soaked me to the skin but brought its recompense with it. While I ran down a gully looking for some cleft or projecting rock where I could take cover, I put up two gazelles which dashed like the wind across the wadi, disappeared over a slope, and appeared again a moment later like two brown flecks on the black plain that ran eastward.

When I got back to the station I found a Circassian, who was helping the Greek station-master, and would no doubt become a station-master himself one day. He frowned and made fearful grimaces, which were emphasised by the rugged ferocity of his features, over what appeared to be a piece of simple addition. M. Nikola, the station-master, turned to me from time to time with a resigned gesture of amused contempt while his subordinate, gripping the pen as if it were a dagger, made error after error, which he corrected with the aid of sand and a stout penknife. M. Nikola ordered tea with lemons (Ma'an supplies no milk) and we drank, the Circassian in particular disposing of several cups and dipping his pen into ink or tea with a sublime indifference.

The station-master was called away, the Circassian put away his papers, eyed me, and then said something ending in—*orun*. I took it to mean "can you speak Turkish?" and replied in my best kitchen Arabic, that splendid language spoken by Englishmen to their Egyptian servants and learnt from the industrious Berberin, who, as everyone knows, has such a good pronunciation of Arabic. To my joy the Turkish answered me in equally bad and simple Arabic, and we conversed with numerous pauses while we wrestled with the right phrases that refused to be uttered or even remembered. A soldier from Aleppo grinned at our Arabic solecisms and threw in a word now and again.

Yes! I came from Egypt and Aziz Effendi from—well, I doubt if he knew himself. He had been in Egypt, had seen the Zoological Gardens, where an elephant had impressed him, and knew the Mousky quarter. He also had been to a theatre in the Bekbekieh. Peering "startling disclosures" I changed the subject and asked him how he liked Egypt... but alas! he absolutely refused to puff the British Occupation or say a word for the Agency. The utmost he would allow was that Lord Cromer was skilled in "politika." For him Egypt was a hopeless place where you could not ride about after the manner of Hybris the Cretan, armed and overbearing, and where fighting was forbidden. His brother had been as far as Italy and had fought a duel there. He himself had been to Aleppo, where the people were like mules, bastards, neither Turk nor Arab (this to the address of the Halebli soldier), and thieves. He had been at Diarbekir and Kharput in the time of the troubles, where he killed three Armenians with his revolver while they ran, and "we destroyed all of them and burnt their houses." Inshallah, there would be a war with the Bulgarians soon. As for the Ingiliz, why did they wish to take Arabia and sell guns to the rebels? This to my address.

(To be continued)

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

According to the "Tachydromos," Mr. N. Scotides, Greek Consul General, has been called to Athens by his Government, and leaves to-day by the Khedivial mail steamer. His departure has given rise to various conjectures. It is believed that he is going to settle some pending questions concerning the Hellenic consular service and interests in Egypt.

Seander Pasha Fahmy and his two sons, Michel and Tewfik Fahmy, left Cairo last night for Port Said, where they will embark to-day on the Bibby S.S. Staffordah for Marseilles.

We regret to learn that M. G. Nagelmacker, director and founder of the International Sleeping Car Co., died at Cannes on Monday evening last.

Mr. Hood, chief engineer, Egyptian State Railways, and Mrs. Hood left Egypt yesterday for England by the P. & O. S.S. Britannia.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

Few things are more remarkable in the intellectual development of the last quarter of a century than the growth of archeology as a serious study, no longer to be regarded, like Latin verses, as an elegance or added charm to scholarship. It has altered the whole attitude of men's minds towards antiquity, and, to seek an analogy in a widely different quarter, may be compared to the substitution of oral evidence for affidavits in the Court of Chancery. The ancient tomb or inscription, statue or remains of a temple, like the living word of the witness, are more likely to tell the truth than any writing. In no department has the progress been more striking than in Egyptology. A few years ago there was at most one exhibition in the year for showing the work done; now there are always two or three, and the progress has been so great as to make necessary a division of labour. Thus there is now open, for a month, in the library of the Society of Biblical Archeology, 37, Great Russell-street, London, a most interesting display of antiquities, mainly from the eleventh dynasty temple at Daire, Bahari, found during last season's work by Dr. Edouard Naville and Mr. Hall. This funerary temple of King Neb-hapet-Ra Mentuhotep (III.) was discovered in the preceding season, 1903-4, and lies to the south of the great temple built by Queen Hatshepsu. Two-thirds of it have now been cleared away, and it is hoped that further search may disclose the pyramid tomb of the King himself, which was called Akh-asset, "Glorious are its seats." From the site the explorers have been allowed to bring home—for distribution among various museums—many valuable, though fragmentary, remains. Had they been more perfect they would perforce have been retained in Egypt. They are of exceptional interest as including specimens of high relief work of which no other examples appear to be extant, and they belong to the eleventh dynasty, of which we had very little knowledge. These remains have, in fact, opened a new chapter of Egyptian art. The craftsmen of Egypt, like the architects of medieval Cathedrals, are usually unknown by name; but in this instance the name of the chief artist has come down to us. He was Mertisen, who describes himself on his tombstone as a master of artistic skill which he handed down to his son. It is thought that he was the inaugurator of a new birth of Egyptian art, just as his master, Neb-hapet-Ra Mentuhotep, was the refounder of the Egyptian kingdom under the headship of the Thebans. Of another King, Usertsen III., three massive statues of black granite—mutilated, it is true, but not to such an extent as to conceal the character of the face—are shown. They represent him at different periods of his life, with a face rather of a European than of an Egyptian or Semitic type. The mouth is large, but the lips are thin and firm, and the nose would appear to have been somewhat aquiline. The ears are of enormous size. What appears to be the earliest instance of the newly-discovered eleventh dynasty style of high coloured relief is the seated portrait figure of a Queen or priestess named Nefer-shusha. There are also other similar figures—one with a flower in the left hand, and another smelling a flower. A relief of a King holding the hand of a Queen seems to commemorate a chief of the hunters of the desert by its peculiarly cut inscription. From the shrine of the priestesses comes another high relief sculpture of a man who is represented with the person below him as walking in the temple. The remarkable feature of this fragment is a "proto-Doric" octagonal column, and the whole affords interesting evidence of the actual appearance of the columns of the ambulatory surrounding the pyramid. To the left are two fragments showing the hinder parts of a dog and of a man binding a bull for sacrifice, and above is one of the sacred cows of Hathor licking her calf. Pieces of purely Theban work are two fragments from scenes representing King Mentuhotep and his wife. On the right-hand one is seen the upper part of the Royal crown, and the beautifully carved hieroglyphs and the wonderful preservation of colour give singular interest and charm to these remains. The inscriptions refer to the Queen (Aashat). A complete slab of this type is kept back in the Cairo Museum. A variety of other objects assignable to this period are also shown—the King overthrowing an Aamu, warriors armed with axes, boatmen, and reliefs of animals. The drawing of the latter, notably a flamingo, is marvellously free and accurate. The specimens of later dynasties are of no inferior value and interest. The most beautiful, perhaps, of the objects displayed is an alabaster head of a cow, ascribed to the eighteenth dynasty. The sculpture is wonderfully true to life. The eyes were inlaid with lapis, of which traces remain, and the ears and horns were probably of silver. The cow was probably from a figure of the goddess Hathor, dedicated in the Hathor shrine of the Great Temple. A portion of a large funerary stela commemorates Userhat, priest of the deceased Kings Amen-hotep III. and Tutankh-amen, and his wife, the singer of Amen, Nefretari. These are ascribed to the early nineteenth dynasty. There is also a great number of smaller objects—beads, blue-glazed faience, vases, hieratic ostraka containing lists of names, accounts, letters, a literary text, and a list of hieroglyphs which may have been school exercises. It remains to be said that Dr. Borghardt contributes a series of very beautiful photographs of the temple, and that Mme. Naville has made some admirable coloured drawings of cows from the eleventh dynasty sarcophagi. It is somewhat curious that the draughtsmanship displayed in work presumably of the same age is very unequal. Some of the cows are freely and naturally drawn, whilst others are conventional to the degree of being almost wooden.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE PITH OF THE HOME PRESS COMMENTS.

TO EXCLUDE UNDESIRABLES.

"TIMES"
The House of Commons was again occupied yesterday with the debate upon the Aliens Bill. That is the third full Parliamentary day devoted to the Committee on this measure, and the House has not reached the middle of the first clause. The amendments have been uniformly directed to making the Bill unworkable, or intolerably cumbersome. It is merely a measure of policy for the protection of ratepayers from burdens which ought not to be placed upon them, of English workmen from being crowded out of home and employment by some of the lowest populations of Europe, and of society at large from persons incapable of making good citizens. It is constantly treated by the Opposition as if it were an invasion of the rights of man and an attack upon the privileges of persons more worthy of our care than the subjects of the King.

ELECTORAL REDISTRIBUTION.

"TELEGRAPH."

The Radicals find themselves in a dilemma, which, as usual, they have made for themselves; as a witty lady said at the beginning of the last century, "I've often heard of people running their heads against stone walls, but I never knew of any but the Whigs who built stone walls to run their heads against." No Radical supports in theory the strange anomaly by which one Member of Parliament represents what may be called a one-note power, while another, with only the same privileges in the House of Commons, stands for a ten-vote power. Radicals are mostly ideologues, and equal electoral districts would best coincide with their absurd theories about the literal equality of men, and for that matter of women and men. Why not of men, women, and children? Therefore, they cannot conscientiously oppose the principle of redistribution.

TOO MANY OFFICERS.

"MORNING POST."

If Parliament took a real interest in economy and efficiency for the Army some member would ask for a return showing the number of officers attached to the headquarters of a command and the number of regular troops in the command, on the one hand, in each British command, and, on the other hand, in a normal French or German division and Army Corps. That return, we suspect, would astonish the House of Commons even more than the report of Sir William Butler's committee.

WAR STORES SCANDAL.

"EVENING STANDARD."

The suggestion which has been made—it may almost be called a threat—that certain highly placed officials should be impeached, under certain circumstances, in connection with the War Stores scandal, at once takes us back to the days of an earlier generation. One had imagined that Warren Hastings was the last great example of a great impeachment. To-day he affair would be less picturesque and dramatic, if not essentially less tragic. The galaxy of oratorical talent that made that protracted trial so astounding has passed with the classics from the House of Commons, and oratory as an art is on the down grade. There is, of course, the possibility that an impeachment might serve to revive this lost art, though the possibility lends no sufficient attraction to the prospect.

THE VICEROY AND LORD KITCHENER.

"STANDARD."

A practical and satisfactory solution of the difficulty arising out of the original difference of opinion between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener is not likely to be facilitated by endeavouring to make it a purely personal question. Far greater issues are at stake than the prestige and reputation of any of the exalted persons who are involved in the controversy. It is one that must be settled on its merits; and, however interesting it may be to hear that the Viceroy will resign or that the civilian members of his Council would rather perish than survive a military dictatorship, such contingencies, not obscurely hinted at by the Anglo-Indian journals, do not touch the main point.

REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

"STANDARD."

What Marseilles has been to France, Odessa is to Russia, and there is hardly a centre at which the contagion of military revolt would not have been at work. We must remember not merely that the more lawful forms of propaganda Liberalism have leavened ordinary society, but that, in the army not less than in the workshops, subterranean conspiracy has prepared the labouring population of the towns for desperate courses.

"DAILY NEWS."

Meanwhile no action has followed the fair words of the Tsar. The promise of a Constitution was hardly made before it was explained away, and it would seem now that the report which the Minister of the Interior was commissioned to draw up with a view to creating a way out of the impasse has been postponed. This means that the bureaucrats have checked the reformers at every point. . . . They overthrew Prince Mirsky, whom history may come to regard as the last hope of the Royalists, much as it regards Necker as the last hope of the Bourbons. And it would seem that Yermoloff, the Minister of Agriculture, who dared to tell the Tsar that he was faced with a revolution, has disappeared also from effective service. The Tsar, in fact, is clearly in the hands of the Grand Dukes, who seem destined to furnish one more example to the

Royal Houses which have fallen because they "learn nothing, and forget nothing."

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The mob which went looting in Odessa under the shelter of the Potemkin's guns was doubtless yielding to the imperious temptation of hunger. In such conditions there seems every reason to fear that the struggle for liberty must come to wear more and more the aspect of a class war and a battle for bread, unless the Liberals can find the courage and the means to impose both peace and a Constitution upon the Tsar.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

"ECHO DE PARIS."

Another important article by M. Jules Delafosse, which has made a deep impression in Paris, has appeared in the "Echo de Paris." He says that France is willing to conclude an understanding with Germany, because that implies a régime of peace, but she will not conclude an alliance with her, because that involves chances of war contrary to the interests of France. M. Delafosse then inquires what the German Emperor had to reproach France with as regards Morocco. His answer is, absolutely nothing. The German Emperor demanded in haughty terms the territorial integrity of Morocco, the independence of the Sultan, and the open door. But those three points were distinctly accepted in the text of the Franco-German Agreement.

"COLOGNE GAZETTE."

The "Cologne Gazette" declares that in view of the reservations with which M. Rouvier has doubtless accompanied his consent in this question it is impossible to speak of victory or vanquished. The lesson of the "Franco-German incident" is described as being that "reforms in Morocco can only be achieved by means of an international understanding and not by the initiative of a single Power."

BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH PEERESS

PRAISES DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

Though sharing the traditional reluctance of our old nobility to emerge from aristocratic privacy and come before the public as the subject of a newspaper article, the Right Hon. Lady Haldon has expressly permitted the publication of a statement recently made to a representative of the Press regarding her wonderful cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Recognising that the words of a titled lady in her position must necessarily bear great weight with the public, and earnestly



THE LADY HALDON.
From photograph by Johnston and Hoffmann.

desiring that the benefits she had derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be publicly acknowledged, Lady Haldon waived all personal reluctance and told a story which cannot but impress every reader.

"For the sake of all sufferers," said her ladyship, "I want to tell you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did for me when I had given up all hope, after the best professional treatment."

"I have been a great traveller. Five years ago, when residing in Australia, my heart became seriously affected. Symptoms of advanced Anæmia showed themselves. One of the results was most acute indigestion. I suffered severely in the back and under the shoulder blades, including an especially severe oppression of the chest. The most careful diet brought no relief. Even after a glass of water my discomfort was almost unbearable. Food of any kind caused me such misery that I ate less and less, till I was practically starving myself. In walking the shortest distance palpitations of the heart would make me feel as though I were suffocating."

"An anæmia developed. I grew alarmingly ill; I could not sleep at night; my whole system was deranged. My nerves broke down, my head ached constantly, until my eyesight became affected."

"My illness seemed so deeply rooted that I determined to go to the Clinique de la Caroline, in Switzerland, where I was attended by eminent physicians."

"But about August, 1903, while I was travelling by train and nearly prostrate with one

of my attacks, I casually picked up a small pamphlet referring to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I became so interested in some cures mentioned therein that I determined to give a trial to this medicine."

"Within three days I was astonished at the marvellous improvement. I procured further boxes of the pills, and very soon I was delighted to find that all traces of my complaint had practically vanished."

"I could now walk long distances with an entire freedom from pain. My appetite had returned with a heartiness that surprised me, and my general health was such as I had not enjoyed for many years."

In every class of society the curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been proved repeatedly in diseases arising from too little or impoverished blood. For men as well as women they are invaluable in Anæmia, Indigestion, excessive weakness, Decline, Consumption, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Disorders. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Holborn-viaduct, London, send a box post free for 2s. 9d., six boxes for 13s. 9d.; but they can be had at all medicine shops.

Sold in Egypt by all chemists at P.T. 13 per box or P.T. 70 per 6 boxes. Can be bought at the general depot: Max Fischer, Cairo, Hotel du Nil St. (1st floor); and Alexandria, Rue Stamboul, No. 8.

AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT.

New Issue of Shares for Increase of Capital.

IN PURSUANCE of an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th May 1905, the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt offer 243,000 new shares of the said Bank of Five pounds sterling each. These shares will constitute an increase of the Capital of the Bank, and are issued in conformity with the Statutes at the price of Five Pounds sterling per share, payable on application.

Application should be made:— in EGYPT to the Head Office of the National Bank of Egypt at Cairo and to the Branch at Alexandria.

in LONDON to the London Agency of the National Bank of Egypt, 4 & 5, King William Street, E.C.

The new shares will rank for dividend from the 1st January 1906, that is to say from the beginning of next year.

Every shareholder has the right on application to an allotment of one new share in respect of every old share held.

All shareholders who wish to exercise their rights must, under pain of forfeiture of those rights, lodge their applications at one of the places named above on or before the 2nd October 1905 depositing their Share Warrants together with the total amount payable, viz: £5 per share.

The President of the Board of Directors, (signed) ERWIN PALMER.
Cairo, the 8th July 1905. 26218-4

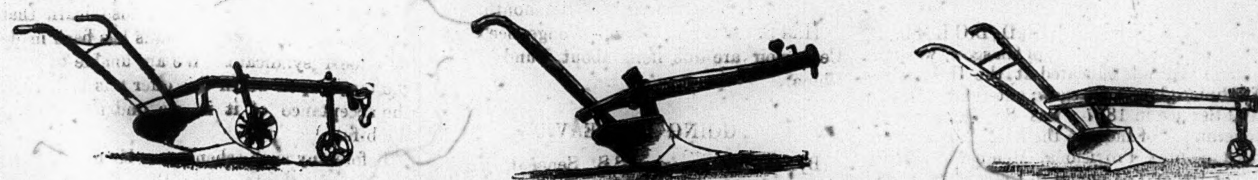
NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the late Miralal Bounhois Bey, Officer Commanding the Bah-el Ghazal district (Major, Royal Artillery) that such claims must be forwarded endorsed as such to the Assistant Adjutant General, War Office, Cairo, to arrive on or before the 7th August, 1905, after which date they will not be taken into consideration. 26212-6-5

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the late Kaimakam Fell Bey, Inspector, Bah-el Ghazal Province (Royal Navy), that such claims must be forwarded endorsed as such to the Assistant Adjutant General, War Office, Cairo, to arrive on or before the 7th August, 1905, after which date they will not be taken into consideration. 26221-6-3

ENGLISH MADE PLOUGHS FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND ALL PURPOSES.



J. & F. HOWARD, BEDFORD, England.

NILE GAUGE READINGS.

	BONAIR.		DURN.		KHARTOUM.		BERBER.		WADI HALFA.		ASSOUAN ROBERTOIR.		ASSIOUT WHIR.		BOUAK.		DELTA BARRAGE.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
July.																		
1	1.32	3.84	0.56	0.50	1.32	1.35	1.80	1.95	1.80	2.19	99.63	91.25	85.8	85.90	47.17	47.17	45.55	46.71
2	1.37	4.5	0.59	0.50	1.34	1.55	1.83	1.98	1.83	2.17	99.31	91.23	85.23	85.88	47.25	47.16	45.53	46.70
3	1.29	3.92	0.62	0.51	1.24	1.79	1.87	2.14	1.39	2.15	99.3	91.21	85.32	85.86	47.30	47.29	45.55	46.64
4	1.29	3.99	0.64	0.51	1.25	2.15	1.92	2.32	1.44	2.14	98.69	91.22	85.33	85.86	47.20	47.29	45.57	46.66
5	1.29	3.21	0.68	0.51	1.25	2.40	1.93	2.43	1.51	2.12	98.35	91.19	85.32	85.85	47.30	47.28	45.72	46.62
6	1.25	3.23	0.71	0.52	1.25	2.68	1.93	2.59	1.58	2.11	94.2	91.16	85.33	85.84	47.30	47.29	45.73	46.59
7	1.21	3.50	0.75	0.52	1.29	2.76	2.20	2.80	1.64	2.13	97.69	91.45	85.95	85.81	47.30	47.28	45.86	46.53
8	1.27	3.88	0.79	0.68	1.36	2.76	2.52	3.7	1.70	2.12	97.95	91.87	85.49	85.81	47.24	47.29	45.88	46.48
9	1.62	3.80	0.84	0.68	1.46	2.74	2.54	3.40	1.75	2.12	96.88	91.84	85.49	85.79	47.24	47.28	45.90	46.50
10	2.93	3.53	0.84	0.70	1.51	2.76	2.86	3.70	1.80	2.15	96.51	91.64	85.52	85.79	47.35	47.15	45.16	46.49
11	2.23	3.65	0.84	0.72	1.48	2.76	2.46	3.81	1.83	2.15	—	91.83	—	85.77	—	47.4	—	46.50

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

Il est porté à la connaissance des propriétaires de chiens qu'il pourront retirer ou faire retirer au bureau Sanitaire de la Municipalité, à partir du 12 Juillet courant de 8 h. 1/2 a.m. à midi, le dimanche et jours fériés exceptés, la médaille que doit porter tout chien circulant sur la voie publique.

Les propriétaires seront tenus d'indiquer très exactement leurs nom, prénoms, nationalité, adresse (rue, propriété, cheikh el Hara, Kiam, etc.) ainsi que la race, et la couleur du chien; si celui-ci n'est pas pénétré à la Municipalité.

La médaille est délivrée gratuitement.

Passé le 10 Août tout chien qui n'en sera pas porteur et qui sera trouvé errant, sera saisi et conduit à la fourrière du Mex.

Alexandrie le 8 Juillet 1905.

L'Administrateur

26225 3 2 (signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.

Administration des Chemins de Fer et des Télégraphes

AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur d'informer le public que le bureau télégraphique de Wardan acceptera des dépêches en langues européennes à partir du 10 juillet 1905.

Le Conseil d'Administration

Le Caire le 10 juillet 1905. 26228-1

Société Internationale des Employés

D'ALEXANDRIE

SIÈGE SOCIAL: RUE MOSQUÉE ATTARINE No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

DEMANDES

Un bon comptable en partie-double cherche à tenir la comptabilité d'une Agence de Bourse ou d'une Maison de Commerce dans ses heures libres; il connaît la français et l'italien et parle l'arabe.

Un bon comptable, français, très sérieux ayant déjà un emploi, désire entrer dans un bureau d'agent de change, de commissionnaire ou de banque: Peut offrir une caution ou garantie.

OFFRES

2 Places de commis aux écritures sont offertes dans une maison de Nouveautés (très importante) de la ville.

N.B.— Pour tous renseignements s'adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21. Le Secrétaire est ouvert les Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir. Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls, les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier. Les personnes qui font des offres ou des demandes sont priées de joindre un timbre à leur lettre, sinon il ne leur sera fait aucune réponse.

25735—7-4-906

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

BREMEN.

FRANK'S HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY. N.B.— Inferior Brands now being offered to Managers of certain good circles. Beware of evilly disguised imitations bearing down this very Superior Brand by Haus.

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use



It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:

KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

MAKERS OF ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

McLAREN'S STEAM PLOUGHS

SUITABLE FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND CROP.



J. & H. McLAREN, MIDLAND LEEDS. ENGINE WORKS. ENGLAND.

Codes used: A.B.C. 4th and 5th editions. LIEBENS.

POLICE NEWS FROM MOROCCO.

Moorish society knows no class distinctions, save that a man is rich or poor, official or non-official, saintly or ordinary. Fear causes deference to be paid to men of certain bodily girth, because that girth connotes official standing. Piety demands and obtains deference for the blind, mad, and palpably ascetic, and for shareefs, because all such are saints or akin to saints. There is no aristocracy in Sunset Land, no question of social standing. Half-bred negroes have held high official posts, if not the Green Parasol itself; a slave-born Sultan rules the land to-day, or tries to; and the brother of Hadji Mohammed Torres, the oldest and most highly respected Minister the Moorish Government has had in a century, used to make slippers and mend riding boots for me, and for other equally humble folk, in the shadow of the official residence.

In the matter of power and ability to acquire wealth one would place the Court favorites first, then the country governors (of whom I wrote in another article), and then the Bashas and Khaleefas of towns. Your Basha is a sort of Lord Mayor, with the powers of a General Treppoff; his Khaleefa is the Police Magistrate. Even a Khaleefa, if he has his wits about him, can pick up a fairly handsome living in a Moorish town; but naturally the Basha takes the cream unto himself, and, if he hears of a case promising substantial bribery being tried in the Khaleefate, he orders its transfer to his own court, which is held daily in the city kasbah, under an awning of the Basha's front door, or, as I have seen it before now, under the eaves of a stable-yard.

Wherever they may be held, the Bashas' courts do not vary much. The Basha sits or reclines on cushions, a taleb or scribe near by, and the propitiatory gifts of litigants, from a loaf of sugar or a packet of candles to a bag of dollars, ranged suggestively beside him. A few of his soldiers, generally the most unshamed and rascally libertines of the neighbourhood, are always within hail, for in the midst of a heated argument, or when presents come in but poorly, the Basha is apt to order a general thrashing to be administered on the spot, or to bundle everyone concerned in the case before him off to prison, there to cool their heels and minds, and reflect upon the evils of litigiousness.

No record is kept of punishments administered, and the judge rarely mentions any term in ordering a man to prison, the duration of a sentence depending generally upon the nature of the offences subsequently made to the Basha by the offenders' friends. Petty cases, street troubles, and the like, in which defendants and plaintiffs are not likely to make presents of many shillings, are mostly serious penalties are not involved, in value and desert with in the lesser court, which is presided over by the Basha's lieutenant, the Khaleefa. Cases which we should call civil, as distinguished from criminal, matters involving reference to religious law, mosque property, and the like, go to a third court, presided over by the Kadi, a learned man, not greatly given to the acceptance of bribes, and obliged by law to make record of all his decisions.

Seriously considered, one is bound to admit that the Moorish courts are veritable sinks of chicanery, injustice, and venal paltering with the country's curse—palm-oil. The only thing to be said in their favor is that they do something toward discouraging appeals to the law, since prosecutor and prosecuted stand a wonderfully good chance of being soundly thrashed as well as mulcted in bribes, and this, since all Orientals are over-much given to litigation, is good. But when a Moor really desires justice in a vital matter, vengeance upon a murderer or an adulterer, for example, he sharpens his curved dagger, primes his long-flint-lock musket, invokes Allah's blessing on his errand, and sets out to combine the offices of judge and executioner in his own person by playing the offender at sight. His right to do this is recognised. Indeed, such a course is expected of him, though the acceptance of blood money is in certain cases allowed to wipe out a blood debt.

Theoretically, a Kadi may not send a man to prison for more than three days, without providing a written statement of his offence and sentence. Actually, any man having means may send almost any unprotected Moor (one not under the protection of a foreign consulate) to prison for any period, or have him beaten, within safe limits, by simply communicating his desire, with a sufficiency of material compliments to the Basha. And Europeans—even European consuls—do not help to purify the Moorish courts in these matters.

"I sent that rascal up to the kasbah to be flogged this morning. He had been tampering with my . . ." is a remark I have heard more than once upon European lips in Morocco; and I know a much respected European consul there, who had his Moorish servant cruelly flogged, and kept naked in a dungeon, on the raw edge of starvation, for exactly one year, as punishment for having plucked and eaten one ripe pear growing in an uncultivated garden belonging to the consul.

In studying the methods of Moorish courts, I found my presence in the Khaleefa's court

apt to hamper the progress of injustice. I was known for a "scribe and maker of devil business in books," and found his worship inclined to temper glaring roguery and tyranny with slow, benevolent smiles of Oriental suavity in my direction. So, in the interests of truth, I took to sending a confidential servant to court, and getting my report second-hand. Here is a typical case:

Mohamet, a town-bred Moor, complained that Cassim, Rifi, had man-handled him in the open market, and desired that the Riffian be beaten in the kasbah for this. At the same time he spread before the Khaleefa a quite substantial present: three dollars and a large loaf of sugar. His Worship granted cordially, and sent soldiers for Cassim, a splendid specimen of a mountain man, with wild eyes which he kept downcast. And that was the loss of him; for even in Mahomet's presence his eyes might well have telegraphed the Khaleefa promise of a bribe. The Khaleefa allowed him a minute or two, and then, seeing that he had an obdurate rascal to deal with—your Khaleefa naturally prefers to deal with both sides, impartially—he shouted:

"So, dog, you will fall upon good Muslim here in Tangier, and beat them, eh?" Then to the soldiers: "Take him to the prison and scourge him well—two hundred strokes. Leave him there."

Cassim was dragged off, sullen, proud, silent mountain man that he was, between two soldiers. Half an hour later, before entering the prison gates, he was halted by a messenger and brought back to the court, where he saw his uncle, Abd el Salam, flushed and breathless, standing near the Khaleefa's cushions. There was an extra bag of money at the Khaleefa's feet now; it contained no fewer than ten dollars. The Khaleefa eyed sullen Cassim with great good humour:

"How is this, Rifi?" he began. "How comes it you did not tell me you did not truly beat Mohamet?" Cassim raised his shoudering eyes at length. "Lord, why should I talk of such street-bred cattle?" quoth he. "The beating I gave him was—" Here the Khaleefa interposed sharply: "Eh, eh? Shweh, shweh! This my Court is not the market-place. I cannot have so much noise. Go away, all of you!" "But, Lord—" began complainant Mohamet. "Outside! Away with ye all, I say. Go and talk to the Kadi!" That is: "Go and hold your peace!" for the Kadi has no jurisdiction in such matters. So the Riffian swaggered out into the sunshine, and Mohamet, crestfallen, followed him, doubtless meditating a fresh scheme, in which he would be more careful in the matter of outbribing; or, possibly, more wisely, resolving to be quit of courts and law.

A. J. DAWSON.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

It is now clear that France will go to the Morocco Conference—but only upon certain well-defined conditions. There will be no questions raised as to the integrity of the Sherifian Empire, the sovereignty of the Sultan, the validity of treaties between Morocco and other Powers, particularly that of the Anglo-French and Franco-Spanish Conventions, or the special rights of France by virtue of her common frontier with Morocco. All these matters, therefore, being eliminated, what remains to be discussed? And, in particular, if the Conventions between England and France, and France and Spain, are not to be questioned, what becomes of the alleged ground of the German attempt to interfere with the mutual arrangements of those Powers? Really, if the Kaiser, his Government, and his people think they have scored a diplomatic victory by bringing France, England, and Spain to a Conference which is forbidden, in advance, to modify these Conventions, we can only say that they are heartily welcome to all the glory they can sedulously extract from the situation. Outsiders, however, will be all the more inclined to doubt whether Germany would have taken so much trouble to gain so little. The truth, of course, is that, as M. Jules Delafosse has just put it, in the "Echo de Paris," the coup has been aimed at the Anglo-French entente: the Kaiser "has been trying to compel us, by means of intimidation, to cancel an agreement which he detests as much as he fears." Quod non eret demonstratum—but which has been demonstrated all the same.

NOVEL SURGERY.

The details of a somewhat remarkable surgical operation in skin-grafting have been laid before the French Academy of Medicine. The subject was a person who had had the lid and lashes of the left eye quite destroyed by burns. In order to restore the lid, the surgeon conceived the idea of taking a piece of skin from the left arm. This was done in two narrow strips, and the arm was then fixed by a plaster apparatus in close contact with the newly grafted lid. At the end of ten days the arm was released, and the operation was found to have completely succeeded.

HONG KONG AT NIGHT.

BY W. MONRO ANDERSON.

A moment ago the peak was blanketed with a dense fog. It was as if the ebon wings of Death hovered over the island. But now the Chinese mainland reveals itself, and across the harbour and beyond Kowloon and beyond the paddy fields the great mountains stand out black and wonderful against the sky. The moon is racing between the cloud gaps and burnishing the face of the waters and gleaming on the wetted sides of the steamers. Far to south you can just see the lighthouse, the one-eyed sentry of Gap Rock, blinking at the masthead lights of the ships that pass in the night. Between the light and Hong Kong is the China Sea studded with islands, and in and out among the islands great junks with bat-wing sails move like phantom things over the leaden sea.

Far below the peak is the harbour, lit up by the liners and the cruisers and the junks and the sampans that lie as thick as ants on a honey-pot. It is the harbour of a million eyes, and a coolie leaning against a rickshaw looks it up to heaven, top side down. Descending the mountain side brings you to the harbour. Here is a little knot of people on the quay, and in front of them a show squatting on his haunches with a bamboo sticking out over the water. From the end of the bamboo four strings run down and out, pyramid fashion, into the water. The bamboo bends, and the putty-faced man on the quay rises and lifts the bamboo over his head. The four strings become taut, and out of the black water a net appears swarming with small fry, and the putty-faced man is pleased. I fished all day over the side of a tramp, and caught nothing. The Chinese firemen coming out of the blackness of the stokehold, their bare backs streaming with ink, looked at me with utter contempt. Yet here is this grinning coolie sinking his ragged net anywhere in the harbour and performing miracles. His ancestors must have dwelt on the shores of Galilee.

The sampans and the junks have all anchored off some distance from the quay. This is the law of Hong Kong, for otherwise the army of sampan men might step ashore and seize the island in the dark watches of the night. The quay is full of life, for the night is warm and the merchants, arrayed in purple and fine linen, are strolling in the moonlight. Mr. Wokee is tired in a flowing robe of white and pale blue baggy trousers. Trotting beside him is little Wokee junior, arrayed in splendour gaily as a butterfly. The children are racing up and down, their rat-tailed queues tied with bows of pink and blue. Over water from the lined-up sampans comes a woman's voice. She is droning a Cantonese love song. There is six feet two of Sikh police in khaki uniform. His beard is shining in the lamplight; it is well trimmed and black as jet. Around his left wrist are two half-hitches of pigtail, and on the end of the pigtail is a coolie revolving and wriggling like a kangaroo-rat in a trap. The coolie is a desperate fellow; you can see that by his face, a face that must have broken all the commandments of the East and West. There is a huge crowd following. It looks as if every coolie in Hong Kong had formed up in the scum behind the Sikh. Stray pieces of road metal strike him, but he is not afraid, and his eyes are flashing and grand to behold. The crowd is pressing in closer and showing its long yellow teeth. Their wiry hands, armed with inch finger nails, stab at the Sikh. From his right wrist dangles a baton. The baton gives an angry little jerk now and then like a dog's leg twitching with pain. A coolie, more desperate than the rest, comes within range, but the Sikh has eyes in the back of his head. The long-loose arm with the baton at the end swings round like a catapult, and there is a nasty dull thud. The coolie sits in the dust rubbing his forehead into a two-inch scalp wound, and wondering what he has been doing; since morning. Along the quay six more Sikhs reinforce their comrade, and the crowd melts away to the gambling dens and the dice-box.

Queen-street, the fashionable quarter of Hong Kong, is almost deserted, and is cheerless, for there are no lights in the shop windows. There must be a dog fight in the Chinese quarter and all the Queen-street folk have gone there. You go that way too, and as you draw near a sound of revelry by night falls on your ears. A steamer's siren hoots down on the quay. There is a clash of brass and tinkling of cymbals, and a volley of crackers from the steamer's bows. If that pandemonium otherwise known as Chinese music has not terrified the "devil man" it is not the Chinaman's fault. I hear the thud of the river steamer's paddles and the shouts and laughter of the coolie passengers. The Sam-Sin is off to Canton.

The glow of light from the Chinese quarter almost blinds you at first. The streets are full of lanterns, red and yellow and green and blue; and blue and green and yellow and red are some of the colours that adorn the crowd. I hear the sound of the scraping of fiddles over the way and step over and look in. At one end

of the room are about twenty sailors, British and American, sitting on a long bench. At the other a bar with an array of beer mugs. It looks like target practice. Behind the bar is a woman, the one white woman I have seen to-night, and her reminiscences will run into thirty editions. In the corner is a low platform, about one foot high, and five feet square, and on this two Filipinos, scraping violins. The sailors set to partners, those that can stand, and circle slowly around the room with a kind of movement that has the rock of the sea in it. The sailors who cannot stand sit where they are and applaud. Everything seems a great success to them. To-morrow they will be cooling their heads on the capstan.

A girl of eighteen is feeling her way along the shop fronts, her face painted as gaudy as a barber's pole. Her dress is a dress of a million dyes, and all the shades of sunset are blended there. Out of her smooth, expressionless, putty face two beady eyes peep between the slanting lids. She must be blind. But no! She is groping along the shop fronts because her midge shoes are only two-and-a-half inches long. And if you stood her out in the road she would tumble over like a wooden doll. Little Chinese policemen with mushroom hats patrol the winding streets. They surely cannot keep order. Half an hour ago a coolie thought likewise, but now he is quite of another opinion as he sits in a cell nursing a lump on his scalp as big as a saucer.

Here is a restaurant. It has a front like a Buddhist temple. Some local swell has just entered. Bang! bang! bang! go the cymbal men inside the door. That is in his honour.

A turn in the street and you see the harbour and the harbour lights. There are half a dozen black shadows rising out of the water, the armoured sides of cruisers. Within these walls are men of Devon. Another long, low, black alligator thing with two stumpy funnels is moving swiftly out of the harbour like a thief in the night. It is a destroyer off on patrol.

I have not seen a drunk man as yet, and this is the poorest quarter of the town. What a contrast to the alleys of Lambeth and the faces of the wild beasts that scavenge the dustbins there!

The shutters are closing, the streets are emptying, and I only notice one Sikh policeman and two men-of-war's men steering their sinuous way to the quay side. How beautiful and wonderful is the sky! It is quieter still. I pass a shop, and through a crack in the shutters streams a faint light. I peer through and into the room beyond the shop, and notice a dozen putty-faced men bending over a low table. I hear the rattle, the rattle of an inverted dice-pan. It is the first sound a Chinaman hears at birth. He will listen for it when he wakes on Judgment Day.

A MAN AND HIS MONEY.

The rivalry of rich men in some directions is by no means to be discouraged. Fired, perhaps, by the spectacle of Mr. Carnegie's educational largesse, Mr. J. D. Rockefeller has begun to distribute money on the same lavish scale, presenting £2,000,000 to the General Education Board of the United States for the furtherance of its work, and making a separate gift of £200,000 to the University of Yale. The former donation, it appears, is to be augmented if its results are as beneficial as Mr. Rockefeller hopes for, and the example at any rate must augur well for the future of America's educational resources. In connection with the Yale endowment, some fastidious people have contended that, as the methods of Mr. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust are not above reproach, his gift should be refused as coming from a tainted source. But there is no practical sense in reasoning of this kind. If Mr. Rockefeller is a kind of Mephistopheles, then it is surely all to the good that money which he might use for Mephistophelian purposes should be transferred to the hands of those who will turn it to better account.

ARMOUR v. SUBMARINES.

The terrible havoc caused in the Russian fleet by the Japanese torpedoes, and by the progress made in submarines, has raised among naval architects the problem of how to afford some protective armour. In one or two ships built in France the armoured bridge has been carried vertically downward to the bottom of the ship. Two German engineers, however, seizing upon the fact that submarine explosions decrease enormously in effect as the distance from the hull increases, have calculated that an armour plate of two-thirds of an inch would resist a charge of 112 lb. of fulmi-cotton at a distance of 4 ft. 10 in. To secure this, they propose ships with a triple hull, with 24 in. of space between each, capable of being used as store compartments. The innermost wall of the three casings would be of nickel plates 1 in. thick at the sides, and 1 in. thick at the bottom. The estimated increase in the weight of the ship is from 550 to 700 tons.

ROMANCE OF THE ROSETTA STONE.

In the summer of 1798 Alexandria fell into Napoleon's hands, and he set to work to make the coast secure. One August day in 1798 it chanced that one of his engineer officers, Andre Bousard, was directing the digging operations for a new fort between the town of Rosetta and the sea, when the picks of the sappers struck a black slab of basalt, 45 in. long, which was observed to be covered with three different styles of writing, of which the last was obviously Greek. When this stone was carried up the Nile to Cairo and shown to Napoleon and his savants, the value of it, says the "Sunday Strand," was recognised at a glance.

While it lay in readiness to be conveyed to Paris, a British force made its way to Egypt, laid siege to Alexandria, and captured the city in 1801. In the treaty of capitulation the victors insisted upon the delivery of all the monuments collected, and among them the slab, which was known as the Rosetta stone. This had been chosen by the vanquished General Menou as his own, and was carefully wrapped in cloth and matting at his house in Alexandria. Hither one day Colonel Tassier was sent by his chief with a detachment of men, who carted it away, amid the jeers of the French officers, and put it aboard a frigate, whereupon the colonel conveyed it with care to the Thames.

Thus, one March day in 1802, the relic reached London—it is to-day one of the priceless gems of the British Museum.

NEW CALEDONIA'S CRISIS.

A grave crisis is passing over the French colony of New Caledonia. The Governor, who has just reached Paris, paints its economic condition in dark colours. Commerce and agriculture are both in a bad way; failures are greatly on the increase, and a large number of colonists, absolutely ruined, are petitioning to be sent back to France. The Governor thinks that the only chance for placing the colony in a condition of even decent comfort is to develop its mineral wealth, which is considerable. The object of his visit to Paris is to confer with the Minister of the Colonies on the serious situation confronting the inhabitants of New Caledonia.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

Lightning played some wild freaks during a storm at Haie-Traveroine. The electric fluid struck the church spire, and running to earth caught a couple of women standing underneath, one of whom was killed, while the other was burned about the feet. The parish priest Abbe Moreau was conducting service at the altar at the time, and his vestments were badly burned. He himself was scorched, but only slightly.

LADY HALDON has kindly permitted, in the interests of the nation, publication of her personal experience in the article entitled "BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH PEERESSES," printed on page 4. Readers will appreciate the generous spirit that has prompted her ladyship to make this statement, confirming as it does the opinion repeatedly expressed by the public generally.

Notice to Contractors.

Drawing and specifications for the erection of two houses at the Khedivial Mail Workshops can be seen at the Office of the Architect, Mr. Robert Williams, F.R.B.A., St. David's Buildings, Cherif Pacha Street. Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Company at noon on Monday 17th inst. 26231-1

MAGASINS VICTORIA.

ECCLESTONE AND KEILL.

ENGLISH DRAPERY.

Opposite Austrian Consulate, near the Zizania Theatre. Catalogue on application.

BOEHME & ANDERER.

NEXT DOOR TO TURF CLUB, CAIRO.

GREAT STOCK OF ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Speciality: Account Books made to order.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES.

Rodgers Cutlery.

7-8-20

DOCTOR ADVOCATED OPERATION—PE-RU-NA MADE KNIFE UNNECESSARY.



MRS. EVA BARTHO.

Mrs. Eva Bartho, 138 East 12th street, New York City, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for three years with leucorrhoea and ulceration of the womb. The doctor advocated an operation which I dreaded very much, and strongly objected to go under it. Now I am a changed woman. Peruna cured me; it took nine bottles, but I felt so much improved I kept taking it, as I dreaded an operation so much. I am to-day in perfect health and have not felt so well for fifteen years."—Mrs. Eva Bartho.

It is no longer a question as to whether Peruna can be relied on to cure all such cases. During the many years in which Peruna has been put to test in all forms and stages of acute and chronic catarrh no one year has put this remedy to greater test than the past year.

If all the women who are suffering with any form of female weakness would write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, and give him a complete description of their symptoms and the peculiarities of their troubles, he will immediately reply with complete directions for treatment, free of charge.

Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The *Hartman Sanitarium*, Columbus, Ohio.

For special directions everyone should read "The Life of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings. Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,

Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

- July.
- Wed. 12 Khedivial Yacht Club Regatta. Windsor Hotel, Omaha. 6 to 11.30 p.m. every day. Max Prince's Restaurant des Bains, Roumanian orchestra, every afternoon. Sunday, morning.
- Alhambra. Italian operetta company in *La Macotte*. 9.15 p.m. Eden Theatre. French comedy company in *Prête moi ta Femme*. 9 p.m.
- Jardin des Variétés, (ex Ciccolani) *La Belfa*. 9 p.m.
- Pyramide Theatre. Ernesto Rossi Dramatic Club in *Le Sorprese del Divorzio*. 9 p.m.
- Thurs. 13 A.C.C. grounds. A.C.C. v. Victoria College. 1.30 p.m.
- Fri. 14 A.C.C. grounds. A.C.C. v. The Garrison. 1.30 p.m.
- Alhambra. Celebration of French National Day.
- Sat. 15 A.S.C. Skye Meeting. British Rifle Club. Practice at Mustapha Range. Spoon Competition. 8 p.m.
- Marina. Alexandria Swimming Club. Members meet 4 p.m. Beas Rivage Hotel. Small Dance. 9.30 p.m.
- San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10 p.m.
- Khedivial Palace Casino. Reunion des Familles Society's Ball. 9.30 p.m.
- San. 16 San Stefano Casino. Concert 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
- Thurs. 20 San Stefano Casino. Dramatic Performance by Union Artistique Francaise. 9.30 p.m.
- Sat. 22 Hippodrome. Round Point. Trotting Races.
- CAIRO.
- July.
- Wed. 12 Theatre des Ambassadeurs. 9 p.m. Theatre des Nouveautés. 9 p.m. Bahkiah Theatre. Italian Comedy Company. 9 p.m.
- Fri. 14 Zoological Gardens. Performance by Ghish Boys' Band in afternoon. Bahkiah Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.
- Mon. 17 Masonic Hall. Ragheb Lodge. 8.30 p.m.

WINDSOR HOTEL

NEW QUAY PROMENADE

ENTRANCE IN AVEROFF STREET.

FACING THE SEA.

LARGEST HOTEL IN ALEXANDRIA.

100 Rooms. Electric Light and Bathrooms throughout.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM P.T. 50.

TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS ON THE TERRACE.

MOST FASHIONABLE RENDEZVOUS IN THE TOWN.

Orchestra Plays from 6 to 11.30 p.m. every day.

UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

QUESTIONS MUNICIPALES

Les Bains de mer

Encore une fillette qui vient de se noyer sur la plage de l'Ibrahimieh. Des familles entières ne sachant plus où aller prennent leur bain aux extrémités de Kait Bay et de Silsileh. On peut même voir la file des baigneurs se continuer jusqu'au Sporting Club. Aussi peut-on prévoir pour la saison d'été une série d'accidents dont la Municipalité aura sa part de responsabilité, puisqu'en s'opposant à la reconstruction de bains au Port-Est elle force la population à faire usage d'emplacements dangereux.

En effet, tandis que les fonctionnaires municipaux s'efforcent d'accorder des concessions de concessions pour l'occupation de voies publiques où la circulation est déjà trop entravée, ils opposent une indifférence et même une hostilité systématique à tous ceux qui demandent l'autorisation d'installer des établissements de bains. Dans le premier cas, l'employé ne se contente pas d'accorder la concession, il va lui-même chez le concessionnaire lui porter ses papiers; dans le second, au contraire l'entrepreneur ne rencontre que des tracasseries: le gouverneur le renvoie à la Municipalité, celle-ci aux gardes côtes, ceux-ci à la Douane, aux Ports et Phares, aux bâtiments de l'Etat, aux Ministères etc., tant et si bien que l'entrepreneur découragé renonce à son dessein. Et cependant une concession de bains rapporte plus au budget qu'une concession de trottoirs. Pourquoi donc cette différence d'attitude de la part de la Municipalité? Serait-ce que les concessions de la voie publique rapportent davantage à ses fonctionnaires?

On le dit. En attendant le public souffre de la privation de bains. Certains n'hésitent même pas à courir les dangers de la plage libre.

Un appel aux pompiers

Décidément l'Administration Municipale se moque des contribuables; non seulement elle a rendu impossible la promenade près de la mer, mais encore toute promenade en ville. La poussière des terrassements couvre Alexandrie d'un manteau, qui, avec le degré d'humidité dont nous souffrons actuellement, forme une espèce de colle. L'Administration, fidèle à ses principes, fait la sourde oreille à toutes les réclamations, mais elle n'oublie pas de percevoir le 2 % manu-militari. Il ne nous reste donc plus qu'à faire un appel aux pompiers qui ont donné plusieurs fois des preuves de leur zèle. Ils peuvent aisément avec une pompe arroser en quelques jours toute cette surface avec de l'eau de mer.

Heureux Fonctionnaires!

Sil les Alexandrins au plus fort de la canicule sont privés de bains, exposés à des rafales de poussière, empoisonnés par les bouches d'égoût, ils peuvent du moins se féliciter de nourrir à leurs frais d'heureux fonctionnaires et de leur payer des congés annuels de trois mois et demi pour se reposer de travaux qu'ils n'ont point faits et échapper pendant les mois les plus pénibles à l'abominable situation qu'ils ont créée à Alexandrie. Dernièrement encore un simple farache était proposé par la Délégation pour des vacances officielles! Il est à souhaiter dans de telles conditions que la Municipalité arrive à un tel développement des emplois municipaux qu'il y ait place pour toute la population. On habitera l'hiver des villas à Ramleh et on ira passer l'été en Europe. La ville vulgaire sera abandonnée aux étrangers avec tous ses accessoires, le quoi, le tout à l'égoût, les plages de Kait Bay et de Silsileh, le Jardin Français; etc. etc.

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation municipale s'est réunie le 11 juillet 1905 à 5 p.m. sous la présidence de M. Amb. A. Ralli.

Présents MM. Ahmed Bey Byouh, P. Fenderl, Dr G. Valensin, G. Zarvudachi, Soliman Bey Abani, Dr Schiess Bey, membres, I Sedky Bey, secrétaire.

La Délégation autorise la Compagnie de Ramleh à installer un kiosque au terminus de la ligne de la gare de Ramleh, à titre provisoire, pour la durée d'une année, moyennant paiement des droits réglementaires.

Communication est donnée d'une lettre du 4 juillet du Ministère de l'Intérieur informant que le Gouvernement regrette qu'il n'y ait pas possibilité de déferer au désir de la Municipalité au sujet du débarquement des bovins provenant de Russie et de la Macédoine, à Chatby, pour y purger la quarantaine, vu qu'il n'y a pas d'autre emplacement disponible pour servir au débarquement des bovins susvisés.

Le Ministère remet copie d'un règlement contenant certaines dispositions relatives au transport des animaux en question.

La Délégation tout en émettant un avis favorable aux dispositions prises en vue d'un meilleur traitement des bêtes, espère que la mesure ne sera que provisoire, vu les grandes objections soulevées par elle au choix de l'emplacement proposé.

Interpellé au sujet d'une question touchant l'application de l'art. 4 de la loi organique municipale relative à la confection des listes électorales, le Gouvernement est d'avis qu'il y a lieu de continuer à faire figurer dans les listes 1. les occupants de bureaux, magasins, chonahs, aussi bien que les occupants de maisons d'habitation 2. de camouler, pour l'établissement du cens électoral la valeur locative de la maison d'habitation et des bureaux ou magasins, ou des différents magasins occupés par la même personne et dûment inscrits en son nom.

La Délégation renvoie cet avis au comité de révision, qui l'avait provoqué.

Communication est donnée d'une lettre du 7 juillet du Département des Travaux Publics relative à l'ouverture de nuit des ponts du Mahmoudieh et des dispositions qu'il y aurait

lieu de prendre pour assurer la continuité du trafic, on ne procédant à l'ouverture de ces ponts qu'à tour de rôle.

La Délégation émet un avis favorable à ces mesures et charge les services techniques de lui soumettre le devis des travaux qu'elles nécessiteront.

La Délégation adjuge à M. Pizzolante Francesco di Luigi et Hag Saad Sabla, au prix de L.E. 458 et 1/2 les travaux de dallage, à Manayer, des rues El Koubri el Galim et Masquid el Hag Nazir ainsi que le dallage et la canalisation de la rue Sahet Bakir.

Elle adjuge aux mêmes entrepreneurs au prix de L.E. 49 1/2 les travaux de canalisation pour l'écoulement des eaux pluviales ainsi que des eaux vannes de divers immeubles, sis rue Abdel Moneim.

La Délégation n'a pas d'objection à une demande présentée par la British Manufacturers Exhibition of Egypt pour l'occupation provisoire du jardin Français, donnant sur la place Mohamed Aly, pourvu que le Consulat de France fasse droit à cette demande.

Communication est donnée d'une lettre de M. Maspero, Directeur Général du service des antiquités, remerciant la Municipalité pour le complément des fouilles systématiques commencées dans la nécropole ptolémaïque de Chatby.

La Délégation proposera à la Commission l'ouverture d'un crédit de L.E. 260 environ pour la réparation de la machine du jardin Nouzha.

La Délégation prend connaissance du rapport de M. Dietrich Bey et de M. le Dr. Gotschlich chargés de la réception des nouveaux filtres et concluant favorablement aux travaux exécutés, lesquels répondent à tous les besoins de l'hygiène.

La séance est levée à 7 h. 1/2 p.m.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

Le marché a été aujourd'hui absolument agité et les cours de certaines valeurs accusent même une réaction.

C'est ainsi que la National Bank fléchit de 26 5/16 à 26 1/4 l'ancienne émission et de 26 7/16 à 26 1/4 la nouvelle, la Land Bank de 9 3/8 à 9 5/16, la Daira de 28 1/4 à 28 1/8, la New Egyptian de 35 à 34, l'Anglo-American Nile de 5 9/16 à 5 1/2, la Ramleh Railway de 7 1/8 à 7 1/16.

Par contre, l'Investment continue à hausser de 11 3/32 à 13/8, et les Privileged Tramways de 161 1/2 à 162.

La Khedivial Mail reprend de 4 1/16 à 4 3/16.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES

11 juillet
Malte et Tripoli; 3 j., 3/4, vap. ang. Augustine, cap. Scicluna, ton. 814, à Gomaa.
Newcastle et Hull; 16 j., 3/4, vap. ang. Toro, cap. Whitton, ton. 1,950, à Barker & Co.
Alexandrette; 3 j., vap. ang. Milo, cap. Burnett, ton. 683, à Minotto.

12 juillet
Port-Saïd; 16 h., vap. ital. Nilo, cap. Stabile, ton. 1,508, à la Cie Florio Rubattino.

DÉPARTS

11 juillet
Syrie; vap. ital. Memi, cap. Benedetto.
Trebizonde; vap. ott. Alexandros, cap. Pittas.
Port-Saïd et Chypre; vap. ang. Esperanza, cap. Berry.
Constantinople; vap. hell. Marie Reine, cap. Papalas.
Port-Saïd et Odessa; vap. russe Korniloff, cap. Copicioh.
Braila; v. hell. Elpidoforos, cap. Niamonitaki, sur lest.
Suline; vap. ang. North Gwalia, cap. Roberts, sur lest.
Constantinople; vap. holl. J. B. Aug. Kessler, cap. Bressa sur lest.

EXPORT MANIFESTS

Pour BARCELONE et MARSEILLE, par le bateau franç. "Marie Elizabeth," parti le 6 juillet:

POUR BARCELONE
Mohr & Fendler, 505 balles coton
G. Frauger & Co., 165 " "
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 200 " "
J. Planta & Co., 140 " "
Mouri Bros., 143 " "
B. Barki, 67 " "
R. & O. Lindemann, 20 " "
F. C. Baines & Co., 85 " "
Choremi, Benachi & Co., 140 " "
A. Hess & Co., 109 " "
P. & Co., 100 " "
E. Mallison & Co., 60 " "
Birch & Co., 33 " "

1,767 balles coton
G. Brach & Co., 20 fardes gomme
B. Nathan & Co., 10 fardes gomme
Sté des Entrepôts, 1 cais. cigarettes
Divers, 4 colis divers

POUR MARSEILLE
A. Arbib & figli, 10 balles peaux
Sté des Entrepôts, 130 balles liège
C. D. Moutet & Co., 50 ballots sacs vides
Behrend & Co., 7 ballots sacs vides

POUR RABATH (MAROC)
M. Chafchak, 6 cais. magis en larnes
Pour LA SYRIE, par le bateau franç. "Sénégal," parti le 6 juillet:
Divers, 28 colis divers

Por DUNKIRK and ST. NAZAIRE, by the S.S. "Grecian Prince," sailed on the 6th July:

FOR DUNKIRK
E. Mallison & Co., 92 bales cotton
G. Frauger & Co., 610 " "
Birch & Co., 10 " "
G. Riecken, 50 " "
Botten Bortolotti & Co., 110 " "
Mohr & Fendler, 100 " "
F. C. Baines & Co., 115 " "
W. Getty & Co., 25 " "
P. & Co., 513 " "
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 30 " "
Choremi, Benachi & Co., 158 " "
H. Bindernagel, 150 " "
Behor Barki, 25 " "

1,988 bales cotton
Behrend & Co., 252,000 kilos cotton seed, 505,000 kilos saïdi beans
FOR ST. NAZAIRE
Behrend & Co., 1,010,000 kilos saïdi beans

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 11th July, 1905.

OUTWARDS.
Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	The Company's Offices.	Postal Offices.	H. M.	H. M.
London	18	32		
Liverpool	23	—		
Manchester	22	—		
Glasgow	—	—		
Other Provincial Offices	—	—	49	

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

Shares	BANKS.
Imperial Ottoman Bank	—
Nat. Bank of Egypt	—
do do New	26 1/4
National Bank of Greece	—
Bank Industrielle	—
Credit Foncier Egyptian	—
Lottery Bonds	317
Agricultural Bank	9 1/2
Bank of Athens	—
Egypt. Investment Co.	—
Land Bank of Egypt	90

Land, etc.	Fos. 1000	Agric. Indust. Egypt	Fond. 1050
Behera Company	58		
Egypt. Delta Land Co.	5		
Wardan Estate Coy.	5		
Land & Mortgage	—		
New Daira Sanieh Fond.	180		
Corporation of Western Egypt	18		
New Egyptian Co.	—		
Egypt. Estates Ltd.	—		

COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL	Prof.
Alexand. Bonded Stores	—
23/32 Anglo-Egypt. Spinning Co.	—
Bourse Khédiviale	—
pref. Cairo Sewage (Transport Ori.)	50
ex Cr. Brewery Alex. Fond.	100
do do 6 % Debs.	500
do do Caiso Fond.	61
Egypt. Cotton Mills	—
do Markets	100
do Salt and Soda	—
Ciments d'Egypte	15
Egypt. Trust & Invest.	18
Kat-el-Zayat Coy. Coy.	102 1/2
Nungovich Hotels	103 1/2
Soc. Pressage et Dépôts	102
Société Presses Libres	102

NAVIGATION & WATER WORKS.	5 1/2	ex Anglo-American Nile & Co.	—
Khedivial Mail S.S. Co. Fonds.	16 3/8		
Alex. Water Company	110		
Cairo Water Coy. Fonds.	1040		
Tantah Water Co. Fonds.	—		
RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS.	—		
Delta Light	100		
Delta Light Def.	14		
Pavoum	—		
Kenah Assouan	—		
Alexandria Trams	480		
do do Fonds.	310		
Ramleh Railway	—		

Furnished by Reid & Bernard 10, St. Mark Buildings, Alexandria, and Sharia Kas-el-Nil. Cairo, who undertake the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares, on the local Bourse and also on the London Stock Exchange.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.
Cotons F.G.F.Br.
Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juillet tal. 14 7/8 à —/—; plus bas pour juillet 14 3/4 à —/—.

Graines de coton
Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juil. P.T. 59 10/40 à —/—; plus bas pour juil. 58 35/40 à —/—.

Remarques
(De Midi à 1h. p.m.)
Cotons.—A la fermeté de l'ouverture a succédé un peu d'hésitation qui a tourné en faiblesse et qui a fini par se changer en baisse, à cause du découragement produit par l'avant-bourse de Liverpool. C'est le novembre qui s'est le plus particulièrement ressenti des nouvelles, car le juillet pour sa part a montré bonne tenue.

Graines de coton.—Peu d'affaires, mais finissant en légère reprise sur les cours de la matinée.

Fèves.—Nullité complète.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 11 juillet 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION
(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)
Tal. 14 15/16 Livraison Juillet
15 3/16 Août
14 15/16 Novembre
14 27/32 Janvier
Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h.45 p.m.)
Tal. 14 31/32 Livraison Juillet
15 9/32 Août
14 31/32 Novembre
14 7/8 Janvier
Marché ferme

MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

12 juillet 1905.—(11h.55 a.m.)
Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 11 juillet: Ferme et en hausse de 1/8.

BEHREMS
Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Hausse de 1/8

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM
Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Hausse de 1/8

2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra: Sans changement

2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra: Sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, cot.: Ferme
Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 120 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars —

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

Disponible	Ticket
Mit-Affé—58	Rien
Haute-Egypte.—56 1/2	Rien
Blés.—Très fermes	—
Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —	—
Béhéra: " " " 110 à 120	—
Fèves.—En baisse	—
Saïdi.—95	—
Fayoum: disponible: 94	—
Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 110 à 116	—
Les Saïdi.—Très rares	—
Disponibles: Rien	—
Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 130	—
Orges.—Soutenues	—
Cond. Saha P.T. 61 à 63	—
Mais.—Sans changement	—
Disponibles: Rien	—
Cond. Saha P.T. 100 à 110	—

Exportation du 11 juil.	depuis le 7 juil.
Coton Bal. 616	Bal. 10298
Gr. de cot. Ard. 2962	Ard. 8952
Fèves " 6595	" 7461

Exportations probables de la semaine:	1905	1904
Coton	Bal. 15,000	5,900
Graines de coton	Ard. 25,000	34,000
Fèves	" 16,000	2,000

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour
COTON
C.M.S.

(BASSE-EGYPTE)	par Cantar
Province Béhéra	—
De P.T. 180 à 242 1/2	—
Province Garbich	—
De P.T. 265 à 295	—
Kaf-Zayat..	—
Tantah..	—
Province Menoufiéh	—
De P.T. 222 1/2 à 277 1/2	—

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CÉRÉALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION: DISPONIBLES TICKET
Graines de coton Agé P.T. 58 — à P.T. —
Haute-Egypte — 56 1/2 —
Fèves Saïdi — 95 —
Fayoumi — 94 —

ARRIVAGES

du mercredi 12 juillet 1905
Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Association.

CHEMINS DE FER	BARQUES
Cotons — S/B 53	—
Graines de coton — sacs 1630	—
Blés Saïdi — 2033	—
Béhéra — 1273	—
Fèves Saïdi — 1273	—
Béhéra — 1273	—
Orges — 1273	—
Mais — 1273	—
Les Saïdi — 1273	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,209,338

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 3,503,332

Contre même jour en 1904: —

COTON	BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER
Cotons — S/B 53	—
Graines de coton — sacs 1630	—
Blés Saïdi — 2033	—
Béhéra — 1273	—
Fèves Saïdi — 1273	—
Béhéra — 1273	—
Orges — 1273	—
Mais — 1273	—
Les Saïdi — 1273	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,458,818

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 3,533,367

CONTRATS, (11h.55 a.m.)
Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal
Coton F.G.F.Br.
Novembre — Tal. 14 15/16 à —
Janvier — 14 27/32 —
Mars — 15 —
Juillet — 14 15/16 —
Août — 15 3/16 —

Graines de coton
N.-D.-J. — P.T. 61 —
Juillet — 58 20/40 —
Août — 59 20/40 —
Fèves Saïdi
Sept.-Oct. — P.T. 95 —

REMARQUES
Cotons: Nouvelle récolte.—Le 11 novembre a ouvert à 14 15/16 sous l'impression de la clôture d'Amérique et ne tardé même pas à fléchir à 14 7/8, mais il se raffermi de nouveau. Affaires clairsemées.
Récolte actuelle.—Juillet a débuté à 14 15/16 et reste soutenu. Marché peu animé.
Graines de coton: Nouvelle récolte.—Sans affaires importantes; quand même les cours sont bien taquants.
Récolte actuelle.—Juillet a obtenu P.T. 58 3/4 à l'ouverture.
Fèves Saïdi: Nouvelle récolte.—Marché nul.

Extérieur

Dépêches particulières du 11 juillet 1905

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL
Cotons: Brat du Marché.—Soutenu
Disp.—F.G.F.: 7 7/8 (sans changement)
Futures Juillet: 7 52/64 (6/64 de hausse)

Graines de coton.—Soutenues
Fèves.—Fermes

COTON

Graines de coton.—Calmes, sans changement

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

COTON AMÉRICAIN
LIVERPOOL
Futures août-sept.: 5.9 15 points de baisse
oct.-nov. 5.92 (13 points de baisse)
Disponible: 6 12 (41 points de hausse)

NEW-YORK
Middling Upland: 11.00 3 points de baisse
Futures août: 10.82 24 points de baisse
oct.: 10.96 (24 points de baisse)

Arrivages du jour, balles 23,000
Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 1,800

CEREAL MARKET

ROD EL FARAG (NATIONAL BANK'S SHOOHAR)
YESTERDAY'S PRICES

JOD EL FARAG (NATIONAL BANK'S) SMOONAH				
YESTERDAY'S PRICES				
Wheat,	Tugark...	Ard. P.T.	113 to	P.T. 115
"	Middling	"	118	" 120
"	Mawani...	"	117	" 132
"	Shami...	"	115	" 116
Beans,	Tugark...	"	108	" 112
"	Zawati...	"	115	" 116
"	Old...	"	108	" 112
Lentils,	Tugark...	"	108	" 112
"	Zawati...	"	122	" 128
Barley,	Tugark...	"	74	" 75
"	Zawati...	"	78	" 82
"	Maruti...	"	76	" 77
Ora	Shami...	"	"	"
"	Radi...	"	"	"
Helba...	"	"	180	" 185
Perm...	"	"	70	" 72
Hummos	"	"	165	" 175
CONTINUED, P. 9.				

OUR PARIS LETTER

Paris, Friday.

Paris is at present full of motor cars and their owners. It is always more or less so, and every day there seem to be more motor cars than ever. But at the present moment those who are in Paris with their motor cars are only "en passant." They are on their way from every corner of France—one might say from every corner of the earth—to Auvergne, where the international contest known as the Gordon Bennett Cup Race is about to be run. This will be the sixth time that the automobile clubs of Europe and America have met to do battle for the possession of the great international trophy, and owing to the decision of the Automobile Club of France to take part in no more of these contests it will probably be the last to be run under the conditions which have governed its predecessors. Since the Cup was founded it has been won three times by a Frenchman, once by an Englishman and once by a German. The probability is that on Wednesday France will be once more victorious, but it is never safe to prophesy. When the start is given at six o'clock in the morning the first man to leave will be Thery, a Frenchman, the winner of last year's contest. He will be followed by Clifford Earp, an Englishman, and the third man to rush after them will be Jenatzky, the well-known German racer. There will be eighteen racers in all, three of whom are Englishmen. The cars of the different countries are easy to recognise if you know their colours, which will be: England, green; France, blue; Germany, white, Italy, black; Austria, black and yellow; America, red.

The French Northern Squadron has arrived in Brest Roadstead, and is now getting ready to receive the English bluejackets. During the stay of the British Fleet the warships of the two nationalities are to be so arranged that each British vessel will have a French man-of-war at her stern and another at her bows, and vice versa. The combined fleets will include twenty-eight ships of war, which will be placed in five parallel lines facing east and west. The British and French flagships will be at the head of the two lines, nearest to the shore. The French and British battleships will be moored within the sheltered harbour, while the cruisers will be several miles out in the open harbour.

The "Echo de Paris" published a remarkable article a few days ago on the relations of France, England, and Germany from the pen of M. Delafosse, a well-known and highly respected member of the Conservative Opposition. M. Delafosse, adhering to the view he expressed in the Chamber two months ago, regards Morocco as a pretext, the real aim of German policy being the destruction of the *rapprochement* between France and England. Differing, therefore, from the German publicists, who allow France no alternative but an alliance with Germany, he holds that a defensive alliance with England would be of value to her both in war and in peace. In the event of war, England could not only destroy the German Fleet, but paralyse Germany's industrial and commercial activity by blockade and compel surrender by the menace of famine. "Germany would be compelled in a few weeks to ask for mercy, and it would be France, even if herself defeated, who on joint account with victorious England would dictate peace." It was precisely because the chances were such in the event of war, continued M. Delafosse, that Germany would not run the risk, and this was why an alliance with Great Britain was for France the best safeguard of peace. In conclusion, he repudiates the insinuation that England has been trying to "use" France, contending that what enables France to count on England is England's own interest, viz., to prevent the annihilation of France, the necessary counterpoise to the power of Germany, and the "obligatory antagonist" of the monstrous expansion of the Germany of Pan-Germanism.

An amusing incident happened a few days ago in a fashionable restaurant in the Bois de Boulogne. The staff of the German Embassy were dining together at this establishment and not long after they had sat down the seats at the adjoining table were taken by well-known members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay. Polite salutations were exchanged, and the meal was proceeding to the satisfaction of both parties when the Germans suddenly discovered that their neighbours had as their guest of honor M. Delcassé, to whom they were offering a farewell dinner. That was more than the Germans had bargained for, and during the remainder of the meal a visible restraint sat upon their party, and made them wish that they had chosen another restaurant.

Five hundred armed men belonging to a foreign fleet will descend upon Paris on July 6, at seven o'clock in the morning. Their nationality is O'Connell, and they come to search not for booty, but for a coffin. In that coffin are the remains of Paul Jones, Father of the American Navy. Though born in Scotland, Paul fought against the English both for France and America. Dumas took him for his type of Capitaine Paul, and Benimore Cooper related his exploits in the "Pilot." He was buried in France, poor and neglected. To-day he has risen to glory, and will be escorted back to the country of his adoption by an American Naval division. For long his body lay undiscovered, though it was known that the soil of the old Protestant cemetery had given it shelter. General Porter proved a most indefatigable searcher, and success has rewarded his efforts. So Paul, dead these hundred years, crosses the ocean in great state, and his

ashes will be reinterred under the flag he served with such distinction.

The air is full of examinations. It is one of those unhappy educational traditions that the dog days should be given to the torture of youth. Upon success or failure, doubtless, depends the enjoyment of the holiday that supervenes. Education is a serious matter under Republican skies. There are diminutive maidens of eleven or twelve who are asked in their examination paper, What is meant by politics? A certain little lady said: "Monsieur Loubet and his Ministers," which was not so bad. One might have expected some allusion to papa's temper, or the increase in the family fortune if the right man got in. Another part of the examination was dictation, and the subject chosen was universal suffrage. Evidently the young daughters of the State are not to be allowed to ignore the blessings of this prime democratic doctrine. Let us hope that, when digging in the sand at Trouville, they will not be too seriously troubled about Morocco, or have to stay their play to inquire of a little comrade: "Dis, Juliette, crois-tu que le Radical va passer dans ton arrondissement?"

A new *bâtonnier* rules over the Paris Bar. That is the great event at the Palais de Justice. The lot of the black robe has fallen upon Maître Chenu, a most popular advocate. In style and appearance he is the military officer. His hair is brushed "en brosse" and his moustache has a fiery and a truculent air. He has been concerned in all the great cases. He was counsel for the "eternal fiancée," poor Maria Daurignac, whose unwillingness to marry the unexisting Crawford was one of the beauties of the Humbert story. Recently, Maître Chenu has pleaded in the "tutu" case, in which a "première danseuse" insisted on her right to appear in the traditional ballet skirt instead of a costume belonging to the period of the play. Curiously, the courts supported the artiste. Some political "causes célèbres" have given scope for the new *bâtonnier's* power of oratory and play of sarcasm. He has defended the Congressmen when charged with illegality, and Captain François, in the Affaire Dautriché, when accused of malversation of secret service funds. A strong man with a kind heart and a stickler for traditions is the new President of the Paris lawyers. To this day is remembered his horror at seeing a barrister arrive in cyclist breeches in the sacred precincts of the court, and on another occasion his anger blazed out at a colleague who smoked a pipe in the corridors.

One had almost forgotten that disastrous contest, the Algiers-Toulon race, of two months ago, when, with two exceptions, all the motor-boats engaged in it were sunk in the storm of May 17 on the voyage between Port Mahon and Toulon. The exceptions were the Fiat X, which was lifted on board one of the escorting war vessels, and the Quand Mème, which was washed ashore on the coast of Corsica.

It is with surprise, therefore, that one hears of a long list of prizes being awarded to the competitors. The committee responsible for the conduct of the race met on Sunday, and as their first business heard a protest by Mme du Gast against the Fiat X. The latter vessel, it may be remembered, won the first part of the race, and is still above water. Mme du Gast's boat, the Camille, for which she claimed first prize, is beneath the waves. She wished the Fiat X to be disqualified, on the ground that it carried four persons instead of five. With characteristic gallantry, the committee ultimately awarded her first prize for her non-existent boat, but, in order not to be impolite to the disqualified Italian competitor, they award its owner a number of *objets d'art* as consolation. Mercedes C. P. receives second prize, Mercedes-Mercedes third prize, Quand Mème fourth prize, Hercules II. fifth prize, and Malgré Tout sixth prize. In fact there were more than enough prizes to go round, and, in addition to the above prizes, there was a liberal distribution of medals, cigarette cases, and other awards.

Next year there is to be another big Mediterranean race, but it will be held at a season of the year when the weather is more settled than it is in May.

The fair at Neuilly comes to an end this week, and two miles of noise and dissipation disappear in the ordinary quiet of this suburban locality. Of all the fairs which lodge in and out of the capital during the year the only one that enjoys any sort of fashionable vogue is that installed for the past fortnight between the fortifications and the Seine. Friday is its most fashionable moment, when the "chic" world promenades in evening dress. I am bound to say that the ordinary world is not "chic," and seems to be indistinguishable from the normal population of La Villette and Belleville—that is to say, without hats and without those little conventions that belong to ordinary society. On Fridays, then, Tout-Paris is fond of disporting itself on the roundabouts, and the pigs and the sheep and the goats and mackerel have elegant riders round the appointed orbit. There was an unusual spectacle the other evening. A well-dressed crowd stood without one of the booths, and the Parisian actress, Mlle. Polaire, dressed in tights and covered with a mantle, appeared on the platform. It was a special performance of a play by Jean Lorain for the benefit of the day school for the fair children.

The visit of the Shah to Contraxéville and his forthcoming stay in Paris reminds a writer in one of the capitals of certain consequences which resulted from the visits paid by the father of the present sovereign to Europe. While he was in Paris during one of his European tours, he was present at a charity

sale, where he was struck by the manner in which certain aristocratic and good-looking ladies succeeded in raising to fantastic heights the prices of certain worthless articles. When His Majesty returned to Teheran, he decided to have a charity sale after his own fashion, so sitting down in front of a shop in one of the bazaars he picked up one or two articles and sold them by auction at fabulous prices. But when the sale was over, he kept the lion's share of the proceeds, and handed to the owner of the goods a small part of the sum realised. That was the way in which the Shah understood a charity sale.

On another occasion it occurred to the late Shah that it would be a good plan to erect in the streets of his capital little wooden boxes, in which those of his subjects who had anything to complain of might deposit their petitions. He did so, and then went on a visit to Europe. But among his suite was a Minister who saw that certain things were done in a different way abroad. So when they returned to the Shah's dominions, sentinels were placed alongside the petition boxes, and whenever a hapless subject approached with a complaint, he received such a beating from the sentry that he ran for his life, taking his petition with him. Before long no more petitions were received. "How is this?" asked Nasr-ed-din. "All your Majesty's subjects recognise that you are the most benign of sovereigns, and they are happy to live under your benevolent reign," was the answer of his Minister.

The Frenchman has a tendency towards the morbid. He likes the recital of horrors, whether on the stage or in the feuilleton of the journals. The guillotining of a tramp at Orleans has given rise to an active discussion as to whether life is continued after the separation of the head from the trunk. When the knife had descended, Dr. Beaurieu, a professor of the local faculty, seized the disembodied head and three times addressed it by name. On the first two occasions the eyelids were raised and the eyes fixed themselves on those of the physician. On the third occasion they remained closed.

Does a man "survive" his execution? Does he suffer after having his head cut off? These are the problems debated at this moment in the Press. Some crack the gruesome joke that the victim has "tellement perdu la tête" that there is no reliance to be placed on his testimony. However, there is less scepticism amongst the doctors. Life of the tissues does exist after death, says Professor Hartmann, or rather, there is a succession of deaths before the flame is finally extinguished. The opening of the eyelids after the head is cut off is the reflex action on the still vibrant nerves by the sound of the voice.

The "petit monde" is in an effervescence; it may be that the "grand monde" is also. It is all because of the great Press lottery. On the walls throughout the town and throughout the country great placards stare out at you offering the gift of a million for a louis. There are, indeed, three winning numbers that entitle to the million (£40,000); likewise four prizes of 500,000 francs (£20,000), and other "lots" of 250,000 francs (£10,000), £8,000, £4,000, £2,000, down to £40 and smaller sums. There has never been a lottery in France (which are illegal except especially authorised as in this case) where the prizes have been of such importance. No wonder every grizzled is dreaming of a castle and a prince. In the ateliers of the dressmakers the workgirls have grouped together to subscribe the necessary twenty francs. The shares are as low as fifty centimes. Even then, if the million should come the way of the syndicate, the result would be a respectable slice for each of the participants. Everywhere in the factories and public offices flourishes this system of partnership, so that every little employé has the firm conviction that some manna from the lottery will fall at his feet. Happily for the peace of mankind the lists close on Monday.



This popular English Sweetmeat can be obtained at Mr. GARNON, 10, Rue de la Bourse, Port-Saïd. DEMETRIADES, Messrs. TANONER BONNIOT & Co., The PATISSERIE DE LA BOURSE, Rue Cherif Pacha, Alexandria. Manufacture: London, England.

"AU DE ROUGE."
GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
(Central Tramway Station).
CAIRO.

P. PLUNKETT,
PROPRIETOR.
DIRECT IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND IRISH TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

LADIES' SUMMER STOCKINGS.
IN SPUN SILK at P.T. 20 per pair.
LISLE THREAD, in plain and lace open-work, in black, white, tan and usual shades, to suit boots worn in Egypt, from P.T. 5 per pair.
Every pair is marked "Au De Rouge" which is a guarantee that the Color is absolutely fast and stainless.

24916-15-11-905

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000

BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 14th November 1905. All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division. The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.

B. NATHAN & Co.

Chief Agents for Alexandria.

A. V. THOMSON,

Secretary for Egypt.

BRITISH TRADE WITH TURKEY.

Mr. A. T. Waugh, addressing the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said that England's competitors in Turkey were getting on because of the immense trouble they took to obtain trade. The Italians, for instance, by studying the markets and giving credit, have succeeded in getting a large footing. He did not suggest that English manufacturers should send out representatives to sell goods direct, and so do away with the middleman, but he thought they might send experts to see what goods were popular in Turkey and whether they could be made at home at the price. The vice-president of the Chamber remarked that it was astonishing how big the trade between the Manchester district and Turkey was. After India and China Turkey was the largest consumer. Manchester was hardly concerned in exports from Turkey except as they served as a barometer for the trade of the coming season.

That the trade between Manchester and Turkey is most important is very true, and this is in a large measure due to the enterprising spirit of the Greek merchants established in Manchester.

OUR RESERVES.

The successful review of cadet corps on Saturday week and the discussion in connection with it between Lord Meath and others may serve to direct attention to the vital question of military training for the boyhood of the nation. And the Duke of Argyll's article in the current "Nineteenth Century" on "National Defence" is apt in this connection. His conclusion is that until we have the supply of force, that systematic military training of our youth would give us, in reserve "we should not impose disabling conditions on the Volunteer reserves we possess." There he hits the right nail on the head, and we can only hope that the Government will set in earnest about creating this reserve force—meanwhile mending (with guns, transport, and organisation) and not ending the auxiliary forces.

AN EGYPTIAN PLAY.

A special matinee was given at the St. James's Theatre, London, last Monday week in aid of the funds of the parish of Holy Cross in St. Pancras. The most interesting item in the programme was a new French one-act play entitled "Amosis," of which the scene is the underground vestibule of an Egyptian tomb. A staircase leads down to it from the daylight world and down this comes Eunoë with her slave Winou. Eunoë is a princess who loved Amosis and believes that she was preferred to his wife Ames-Athori. Amosis has told her to bring a phial to his tomb and on pouring its contents into his lips he will awake from his sleep, which is not death. Eunoë gives vent to her passion for him and bids the slave open the door of the tomb. But they are interrupted. Ames-Athori comes down the stair to mourn her lost husband. The two women debate their claims on him and their love. The wife is sure he loved her, for he always came back to her from the mistress to whom he made love only because of her rank. At length the tomb is thrown open and found to be empty. Amosis has gone, but left a scroll which tells the two ladies that he cared for neither of them, and has departed in good health to Assyria. They return to the world, the wife to seek another husband, and Eunoë to search for a truer love. The piece hardly made a great impression. Madame Georgette Leblanc-Maeterlinck was a stately and graceful Eunoë, and Miss Dorothy Grimston, who recited her French lines admirably, a striking and charming figure as the Egyptian wife. M. Paul Barton emphasised the quality of the slave as a man of lower caste, of a race inferior to those to which the ladies severally belonged.

AIDS TO THE COMPLEXION.

If every disease had the remedy it deserved, there would be a peculiar fitness in the announcement from Paris that the cure for red noses which has recently been discovered is a particularly severe one. The rehabilitating implement is a hammer set with platinum wires, with which the organ is sharply pounded for several minutes a day. Two hammerings a week will, after some months, it is said, put a post to the objectionable tell-tale habits, and reduce the organ's complexion to a delicate and non-committal pink. Those whose dislike for the bibulous blush of a more purely æsthetic character, can, of course, remove the eyesore by much less drastic means, for experience shows that a simple continuation of the former treatment will convert the too assertive carmine into a most poetical shade of blue.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words	" 8	" 16	" 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30.	" 2	" 4	" 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged for advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

GARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free.

GARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—The best public Advertising sites in Alexandria belong to G. Vestri & Co., Advt. Agents, St. Catherine's Square. Special rates for permanent clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch. 25642-31-12-905

AMERICAN MANUFACTURER'S AGENCY wishes to advise having received a fresh consignment of Roll-top Desks, Morris Chairs, Sewing Machines, Refrigerators, Typewriters and various other American goods. No. 7 Rue de l'Antienne Bourse. 25878-2-5-906

APPLY for French, Italian, Arabic, German, to the Berlitz Schools, Alexandria (26, Rue de l'Eglise Copte); Cairo (Sharia Kamel). Most rapid method Trial lesson free. Evening classes at Alexandria, P.T. 60 per month. 25069-30-9A-905

ARABIC LESSONS given by an Egyptian tutor to Europeans. Apply M. Shefik, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 25888-

A LOUER Chambres meublées, avec ou sans pension, Rue Cherif Pacha, vis-à-vis Bourse Khédiviale, 2e étage, Alexandria. 26196-6A-4

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5 £4, No. 7 £11. W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Atarine, Alexandria, Address, Post Office Box 35. 30-6-906A

CLERK, thorough knowledge English, French, also Arabic, quick typist and stenographer, seeks situation. Apply, No. 26,226, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 26226-6-2

WANTED, by an Engineering Firm, a man capable of doing Customs work and well up in transport of heavy machinery. Must have a thorough knowledge of Railway Tariffs and store work. Apply X.Y.Z. 1001 "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 26223-4-3

WANTED, in Alexandria, basjo lessons. Reply, stating terms, etc., to No. 26,227, "Egyptian Gazette" offices, Alexandria. 26227-3-1

CHAMPAGNE
GEORGE GOULET.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

REIMS.

SOLE AGENT IN EGYPT AND SUDAN.

NICOLA G. SABBAG

ALEXANDRIA,

2, Rue de la Gare du Cairo

Telephone No. 559.

24916-15-905

CIGARES
de la HAVANE

de provenance directe et de toutes les meilleures marques

Nicolas G. Sabbag

IMPORTATEUR GENERAL

FOURNISSEUR DE S.A. LE KHEVIE

et de tous les grands Clubs et Hôtels d'Egypte.

2, Rue de la Gare du Cairo-2

ALEXANDRIE

Adresse Télégraphique: SABBAG, ALEXANDRIE

Telephone No. 559.

249081-28-904

DAVIES
BRYAN
& Co.

Continental Hotel Buildings
CAIRO.

St. David's Buildings,
ALEXANDRIA.

and 35-37 Noble Street
LONDON, E.C.

English Tailors,
Drapers
and Outfitters.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES:

COMPRESSED CANE TRUNKS.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND

TRUNKS.

GLADSTONE & KIT BAGS.

SUIT CASES, RUGS, &c.

ATHLETIC GOODS:

A VARIED STOCK, INCLUDING

Slazenger's Doherty

"E.G.M." Demon.

AND

Ayre's Central

Strung Racquets.

TENNIS BALLS

FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY.

BOOTS & SHOES.

All the newest shapes in the best English makes:—

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOT AT £1
A SPECIALITY.

Owing to the increased business in this Department a new Show-room has been fitted up where better attention can be given to Customers.

CLOTHS:

The largest Stock in Egypt of Cloths of the best British Manufacture:

TROPICAL TWEEDS,
FLANNELS, DRILLS,
&c., &c.

All garments cut by experienced English cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The newest Shades in Crepe de Chene Ties.

Cellular, Oxford, Zephyr Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

Special Attention paid to Shirts Made to Measure.

HOSIERY, AND UNDERCLOTHING

IN THE BEST MAKES.

PANAMA, STRAW, & FELT HATS

CORK & PITH HELMETS.

CAPS.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT SPECIALLY

CHEAP PRICES.

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHEETS,
AND PILLOW CASES.

FLANNELETTES, VIVELLAS AND
CEYLON FLANNELS.

SOAP, PERFUMERY,

RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES,

STUDS, MIRRORS (HAND & SHAVING)

FOUNTAIN PENS, &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co.,

Cairo & Alexandria.

